The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,294.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage.....	„ 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ...	„ 16 0
——— including postage.....	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Himalaya, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander W. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 3rd August at noon.

	August.		August.
Leave Bombay	3	Leave Madras	15
„ Curwar	5	„ Coconada	17
„ Narrakal	7	„ Vizarapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	9	„ Bimlipatam	19
„ Colombo	10	„ Gopalpore	20
„ Galle	10	„ False Point	21
„ Negapatam	12	Arrive Calcutta	22
„ Pondicherry	13		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Aug.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Bussorah	27
„ Kurrachee.....	11	„ Fao	27
„ Guadur	12	„ Bushire.....	31
			Sep.
„ Muscat	15	„ Linga	2
„ Bunder Abbas.....	17	„ Bunder Abbas.....	4
„ Linga	20	„ Muscat	6
„ Bushire	21	„ Guadur	8
„ Fao	22	„ Kurrachee.....	11
Arrive Bussorah	23	Arrive Bombay	14

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

The steam-ship Kurrachee, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on Saturday, the 31st July at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship CITY OF CANTON, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship City of Canton.

Bombay, 22rd July, 1869.

NOTICES.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE.

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, to any other man.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the cross practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention,

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, say about seventeen hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.—It would be useless to solicit regular constituents, if we were not in a position to convince the most sceptical that our supplies of Ice are not likely to fail. We annex names of vessels, date of sailing, and quantity of Ice shipped now on the way to us—

Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
"Lydia Shoffield"	March 30th	1573
"Bennington"	April 12th.	1132
	Total Tons...	2705

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—

It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required to burn in the wind and rain affects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our Street Lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequent inquiries were made for lamps of sufficient size to meet indents on us, by we have, however, not been in a position to meet all demands for the same now. We have, however, in Godown at present a large stock of these lamps, viz., Kerosine Street Lamps, as also a stock of the Victoria and Wa[illegible] Street Lamps, which can be used in any internal parts of the [illegible]. We have on the way consignments of ordinary street lantern. [illegible] consignments of "internal parts" of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of "internal parts" of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of "caps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ½ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plug, ½ lbs., and Magnolia, ½ lbs. A liberal discount will be made to the trade, Mess Clubs, and to all large buyers.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import sale for Sale at our Godowns, and at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

An invoice of Scales, comprising 1,200 lbs., 800 lbs., and 400 lbs. Platform Scales on wheels, American Union Scales, Cheap Ten Scales, &c., &c.

Balance of an invoice of Ladders of different lengths.

A quantity of Black Varnish; also Preserved Peaches, in 3 lb. tins, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Preserved Milk (Borden's) at the very low price of Rs. 12 per dozen. Preserved Coffee (Borden's) Rs. 12 per dozen, which is cheaper than any Coffee to be had in Bombay.

Preserved Lobsters, Oysters, Tomatoes, the former in 1 lb., and the latter in 3lbs. tins, at the low rate of Rs. 6 per dozen.

Shortly expected to arrive ex "Messenger," "Lydia Sholfield," and "Bennington," from Boston, Lumber, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Bright Varnish Turpentine, &c.

FARNHAM & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ „ Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Serving Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, the 3rd August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,574 tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain J. S. Murray, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Monday, the 2nd ultimo.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 27th July, 1869.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd till the 5th August next, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 28th July, 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the building known as the old COMMERCIAL BANK, in Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th August, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the special Resolution passed on the 19th instant.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th July, 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held to-day, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 per share, being at the rate of 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company, will be PAID to the Shareholders standing on the Company's Register at this date, at the Office of the undersigned, on and after the 23rd August, 1869, on presentation of Share Certificates. Shareholders resident in Bombay will receive their Dividends on presenting Share Certificates at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

FLEMING & Co.,
Kurrachee, 21st July, 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE PRINCE of WALES' PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row West, on FRIDAY, the 6th August, at 4 o'clock P.M., to receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 30th June 1869, and to declare a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 2nd to 6th August, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 28th July, 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—Sealed TENDERS are invited for CONSTRUCTING ROADS in rear and on the sides of Lots No. 29 and 35 on the Esplanade, to be delivered on or before the noon of the 4th proximo.

A schedule of quantities and specification can be obtained on application at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the plans can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite deed of contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieut. Colonel R.E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 28th July, 1869.

NOTICE.—In the matter of Act 28 of 1865, and in the Estate of HURGOVUNDASS PRANJEEVUNDASS.—NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after FRIDAY the 30th instant, a SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of 3 13/16 per cent., will be PAID to the Creditors, at the Office of the Trustees, No. 2 Church Gate Street.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,
ATMARAM BALCRUSTNA, } Trustees.

Bombay, 26th July, 1869.

WANTED, a cheap second-hand SAFE, measurement 26 by 38 by 42 or thereabout. State Price. Address Z., Office of the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz. each.
Do.	Pints do.	2 „
Moselle	Quarts do.	1 „

W. NICOL & Co.

TINTED and WHITE CARDS for mounting Photographs or Drawings, of various thicknesses and tints, worthy of a pale buff, grey, and stone colours.

Mounts cut to any shape and size, with or without gold edges round picture.

PICTURE FRAMES made to order.

One hundred Patterns of FRAME MOULDINGS to select from.

WASHABLE GILT FRAME MOULDINGS from Rs. 12 to Rs. 50 per one hundred feet.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

HEAL and SONS.
IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.
ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE.
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.
HEAL AND SON.
196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
, Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Motzerwallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitsone's Stomachic Dinner Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BOMBAY HOUSE,
DEAN LANE.

TO our many Constituents and to the Public in general we have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of several large Shipments of our various brands. We would draw especial attention to the following Select Brands, which are confidently recommended.

CHAMPAGNES,
which have arrived in excellent condition.

Finest Dry Sparkling	Rs. 36
Do. do. in Magnums	„ 74
Fine Sparkling	„ 32
Good Sparkling, for Cup and Ball purposes	„ 27

The above we have also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, a very choice Wine of delicate flavour	Rs. 32	
Amoroso, very choice and full flavoured	„ 28	
Our celebrated BROWN SEAL Sherry, a soft pale and dry Wine	„ 22	
Old and very choice EAST INDIA MADEIRA	„ 33	

BORDEAUX WINES.

Chateau Mouton, Gold capsule	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule	„ 25	„ 14
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule	„ 22	
Medoc, Red capsule	„ 15-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule	„ 22	

In addition to the above Selection, our Godowns are well stocked with our usual supplies of Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs, as enumerated in our General List.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

SAUTERNES from CHATEAU DES ORMES, Rs. 18 and 22 per doz. Quarts.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. BERTRAND and Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC	Rs. 10 per Doz.
CHABLIS	„ 14 „
HUNT BARSAC	„ 14 „

BLACKWELL & Co.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Ditto ditto 6 „ Pints at „ 11-8 „

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co.,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, ex "Courrier de Bombay," from Bordeaux:—Messrs. Finke & Co.'s famous Wines.

Claret.—Medoc St. Julienne.....	each case	4 doz. Rs.	10 per doz.
Do. Pauillac	„	4 „	12 „
1864 Monton d'Armaillacq	„	1 „	15 „
1864 Chateau Larose.....	„	1 „	20 „
1864 Chateau Lafite	„	1 „	25 „
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„	1 „	22 „
Do. 10 „	„	1 „	30 „
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„	1 „	20 „
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	„	2 „	18 „
Do. red	„	2 „	22 „
Do. Amontillado	„	2 „	30 „

Sherry.—Robertson's blue seal 1 doz. case. Rs. 18 per doz.

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned—

Cunliffe, Dobson, & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE....	Quarts	Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do.	Pints.....	„ 20 „
MOSELLE	Quarts.....	„ 42 „
BRANDY		„ 30 „
SHERRY		„ 25 „
Coyle & Co.'s		
PALE DRY AMONTILLADO SHERRY		„ 27 „
PORT WINE of 1840 Vintage		„ 30 „
Larronde Frere's		
St. JULIEN		„ 12 „
MARGAUX		„ 18 „
CHATEAU LEOVILLE.....		„ 24 „
OLD COGNAC		„ 20 „
SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC		„ 25 „
Domingos D'Almeida Soares'		
PORT WINE of 1815 Vintage		„ 30 „
Do. 1847 Do		„ 24 „
J. J. Ronaldson & Sons'		
SHERRY		„ 18 „
W. McEwan's		
BEER.....	Quarts	„ 4½ „ „
Do.	Pints	„ 3 „ „

REMINGTON & Co.

CHAMPAGNES, &c.

BRAND,
C. TOVEY.

"An Eagle displayed with two heads, charged on the breast,"
"with a Saltier."

AY.....	Rs. 26
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens..	„ „ 31
EXTRA DRY SILLERY ROYAL	„ „ 36
ROYAL BOUZY, Very Dry	„ „ 40
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	„ „ 50
VERZENAY IMPERIAL	„ „ 50
MUSCAT MOSELLE	„ „ 39
PORT, Choicest Old and Dry.	„ „ 36
Ditto in Pints, per 2 dozen case	„ „ 38
SHERRIES	Rs. 24, 28, 32, 40, 50
WHISKY, Finest IRISH or SCOTCH	„ 3
COGNAC BRANDY, C Tovey's ⅓ l	„ 32

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen lease extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Fort, Bombay,
TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,
Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

NOTICES.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, or information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, admirably adapted to the diseases such as Fever mixtury, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT
AND ONLY BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acido Salicylatus) ..... 12 as. „
A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.
Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of
Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen.....	12	to 21
BADHAM'S Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
BADHAM'S Balbriggan embossed Silk.....	25	
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy.....	14	„ 20
BADHAM'S Mixed Silk and Cotton.....	25	
BADHAM'S Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino.....	13	„ 18½
BADHAM'S Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped.....	21	„ 24
BADHAM'S Lisle Thread ½ Hose.....	20	
BADHAM'S Do. do. Fancy Striped.....	23	
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	25	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikarring, &c., per pair.....	3	„ 6
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped		2½

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.		
BADHAM'S Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains.....	8½	
BADHAM'S Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12½	
BADHAM'S Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts.....	10	
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Indispensible.....	10½	
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts.....	60	to 70
BADHAM'S Long Cloth Shirts.....	45	
BADHAM'S Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs.....	55	„ 65
BADHAM'S Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ..... each...	7	„ 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES. The Zoo	3	0
The Bottom Row	3	0
The Bond Street.....	3	0
The Latest Novelty	3	0
The O. K. Thing	3	0
The Baden Baden	3	0
The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended		20 to 32
BADHAM'S Solid leather Portmanteaus.....	50	to 70
BADHAM'S Railway do.	16	„ 30
BADHAM'S Courier Bags.....	10	12½
BADHAM'S Real Morocco Courier Bags.....	10	„ 16
BADHAM'S Clothes Bags.....	5	„ 6½
BADHAM'S Whitney Rugs	12	„ 30
BADHAM'S Scotch Mauds	12	„ 24
BADHAM'S Red Blankets ..... per pair...	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland	Drab latest shape.....	10	0
	Eglington	Tall.....		
	Jerome			
	Cantab			
	Isis	Drab	7	8
	Derby	and		
	Worthing	Black		
	Brighton			
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland	The new shape.....	14	0
	Eglington	Extra quality		
Lincoln and Bennetts			16	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S Pall Mall..... per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S „ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S „ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S Shakspeare	7	0
BADHAM'S „ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S Regent.....	7	0
BADHAM'S Indian.....	7	0
BADHAM'S West End improved	7	0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS. Guyot's French Brace.....	3	0
Ex Long India Rubber	3	0
United Service	3	0
Briddle Leather Belts	3	0
Patent do. do.	3	0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS. Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufactures, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every quisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking } With patent Inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

HAWKES' HELMETS. The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside.

| | |

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

ACTIVE inquiries for Port Canning shares at Rs. 350 for time, New Freres at Rs. 240, and Back Bays at Rs. 585 for time. Market closes steady.

MILITARY.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 27th July, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following transfer :—

Lieutenant H. Martin, Cadre 26th Regiment N. I., to 1st Wing Subaltern, 24th Regiment N. I., vice Lieutenant Way, who vacates on exceeding two years furlough.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 373, of the 21st April last, Ensign H. Mellise, 1st Battalion 21st Foot, Second Wing Subaltern 4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles), is transferred to the 2nd Regiment N. I., (Grenadiers) as Second Wing Subaltern on Probation.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 22nd July 1869 :—

Lieutenant H. H. D. Owen, Cadre 2nd Cavalry 3rd Squadron Officer, Poona Horse.

Lieutenant F. W. Bean, Adjutant, 6th Regiment N. I., performed the duties of Wing Officer, in addition to his own, from 30th April to 24th May 1869, vice Captain Sibthorpe.

SHIPPING.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July 22 Blackwall .....Corbett .....Pondicherry.

DEPARTURE.

July 22 Ceres.....Green .....London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MACPHERSON—McALMAN—July 27th, at Ambrolic, Mission Church, by the Rev. J. Wilson, D.D., Allan Macpherson, Esq., to Mary, only daughter of the late Malcolm McAlman, Esq., of Huntha, N.B.

DEATHS.

MILLS—July 27th, at Mazagon, Catherine Leonorah, the infant daughter of T. Mills, Superintendent of Police, aged 11 months and 14 days, from teething.

SMITH—July 29th, at Bandora, the wife of Sub-Conductor Smith, of apoplexy.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

SAMPSON—July 18th, at Simla, the wife of A. B. Sampson, Esq., B.A., of a daughter.

BRUNTON—July 23rd, at Benares, the wife of W. A. Brunton, Esq., Resident Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, of a son.

MOFFATT—July 16th, at Murree, the wife of Captain W. H. Moffatt, 1-19th Regiment, of a daughter.

CHASE—July 22nd, at Allygurh, the wife of Harry Chase, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1869.

Now that the shareholders in the Elphinstone Land and Press Company have expressed a favourable, if not decisive, opinion on the offer of the Government, the silence which we have deemed it prudent to maintain hitherto need no longer be preserved. Whatever may be the verdict in England, the Bombay shareholders have notified their views in a manner admitting of no dispute. They think the offer advantageous to the shareholders, and are ready to complete the bargain. It would be useless to ask how much they were influenced by the notorious fact that many among them bought shares, not for investment, but as a speculation—bought them, in short, on the chance of a rise, or of some such proposal from Government as that which has been made. But it is clear that, although some who firmly believe in the value of the property as a permanent investment are willing to sell, the opposition to the immediate expression of opinion came from the investors and not from the speculators. No doubt the rights of the one are as great as the rights of the other, but the decision would have been more satisfactory had it been due, in a greater degree, to a more wholesome cause.

For our parts, while we readily admit that Government should recover possession of the foreshores, so unwisely ceded, yet we cannot help regretting that private enterprise, so hardily and skilfully displayed in this example of its vigour, has not been able to carry the work to an end. It is a proud thing for Bombay that so much should have been accomplished; it would have been a prouder thing had the great venture been completed by the agency which originated and sustained it. Most admirable has been the way in which, through good report and evil report, through severe times and most trying exigencies, the affairs of the Company have been conducted; and one cannot refrain from feeling regret that their steady exertions are not to be rewarded with the final crown. Yet, looking coolly at the facts, so far as they are and may be disclosed, it seems manifest that the shareholders have come to a prudent decision. Dr. Dallas and Mr. Peter Adams are both brave and hopeful, and there is a great deal of solid truth in the splendid picture of the future which they drew; but it is impossible to overlook a remark of Dr. Dallas—a remark showing that even he, pleading for the interests of investors, had present to his mind the future acquisition of the property by the Government. Referring to the offer of purchase, he said, "I think the shareholders ought to consider it well, and insist on getting better terms from the Government"—a plain confession that even the investors were permanently under the influence of a belief, we have heard some of them express, that the Government *must* secure possession of the estate. Unfortunately for the shareholders, the word "must" does not apply to the case. Government already possesses a foreshore, which may now be an auxiliary, but which would have become a formidable rival to the Elphinstone. The skeleton in the closet was not disclosed until a late period of the meeting, yet we cannot suppose that Moody Bay was absent from the minds of those who are most familiar with the facts. No one mentioned the fatal name until a native shareholder, just before the vote was taken, flung it abruptly before the meeting. Thus, independently of the difficulty of raising money to finish the work, there was the prospect of a serious, if not fatal, rival in the field; and we cannot doubt that dread of Moody Bay, as it will be, exercised a great influence over the more forecasting shareholders. For those who do not look so closely it may be assumed that the concessions in Colonel Kennedy's letter of July 23 were sufficient to turn the scale in all minds perplexed by doubts. The managers have, indeed, obtained pretty nearly all they asked, and although Government should always safeguard the public interest, yet, considering all the circumstances of this case, we think the Government of India might have well taken on themselves the expense of liquidation, leaving, as would be proper, the question of compensations to the Company. Beyond that, however, Government has no right to go. Those who regard it as a milch cow may properly make all sorts of extravagant demands; but as trustee for the commonwealth, Government is bound to reject them, in every case where they would be rejected by the sharpest men of business.

Plainly the sole question was, are the terms offered worth our acceptance? The answer has been judicious. It is manifest that the completion of the work will occupy much time and absorb a great deal of money; that the Company cannot raise the money save at ruinous rates; and that when all was done there would be a privileged rival next door, competing for traffic on most favourable terms. Before such a present and future, the brilliant prospect, seen through the vista of the Suez Canal, is deprived of its most attractive qualities and telling influence. On the whole we think the shareholders have done the best for themselves, and even for those most anxious to hold out for better terms. Depend on it, the better terms would never have been proffered. It was also judicious to reject the counsel that advised procrastination. Delay or prolonged deliberation could only have favoured and stimulated a species of gambling that does nothing but mischief; and the shareholders ought to be just as well able to appraise the offer in three weeks as in two months. The charge of pressing on the negotiation with indecent haste cannot be sustained; for a dilatory process would have seriously injured the community by fomenting that gambling in shares which, like sin, is permitted, but should never be encouraged. Of course it was not possible to hold a meeting of this sort without conjuring up, in the usual quarter, the accusation that the situation of the Company is due to the grudging policy of the Government. Such accusations are founded on a misconception of the duties of Government, and although it is agreeable and telling to put them forward, we cannot suppose there are many inconsiderate enough to believe in them. There are economist fanatics who have two resources when public works are demanded, or great enterprises like the Elphinstone Reclamation need assistance. One is, the British capitalist, who, on the faith of a guarantee—nominally Indian, really English—is to supply the sinews of war for roads and canals; the other is, the Supreme Government, which, when appealed to, is held bound to furnish the needed supplies to all public companies doing useful work. The doctrine is unsound in theory and would be disastrous in practice. If the Government negotiating for the purchase of the Elphinstone Reclamation had proceeded upon the "ungrudging" principle, it would have been false to its trust. We regard it as a hopeful sign that the Government, in this case, has remained firmly planted on realities, and has eschewed sentiment, though the occasion was tempting. We sincerely believe that the meeting of August 5th will do well to ratify the vote of July 24th; for, in all human probability, the Company will never again get so favourable an offer, and for many years, certainly, no offer at all. On that point there should be no mistake, since an erroneous conclusion, leading to an adverse vote, would not only clinch their burdens on shareholders and increase them, but would do great public mischief.

THE Municipal Health Officer's Report for the quarter ending 30th June is out. Dr. Lumsdaine deserves credit for preparing these quarterly reports so promptly.

IT is believed that Mr. C. R. Lindsay, Judge of Moradabad, will be the new Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab.

WE regret to learn, from the Allahabad paper, that Captain S. C. Walker, 19th Hussars, died suddenly on the 22nd instant of cholera. It is said he had performed his regimental duties in the morning, and had eaten his breakfast with apparent appetite at Mess, and that at five in the afternoon he was dead.

THE rainfall is reported to have been general throughout Rajpootana, and cultivation is said to be consequently progressing everywhere.

THE "Pioneer" mentions that the officers of the Royal Artillery in this country are about to petition Parliament for the repeal of the invidious orders which exclude them from the advantages of the Staff Corps.

WE hear, says the "Pioneer," that the amalgamation of the departments of Military Accounts in all three presidencies into a single one, as announced some months ago, will very soon become a *fait accompli*, and will probably cause a good many changes in this branch of the service, more especially in the Madras and Bombay presidencies.

IT appears not to be real meerschaum that has been discovered at Simla. The "Pioneer" speaks of it as a new mineral, exactly resembling meerschaum in appearance, and quite as valuable a material for pipes. On analysis, it appears to be essentially a silicate of alumina, and it is proposed consequently to name it *meerschaluminate*.

WE see it stated that on the 16th instant a telegram was received from headquarters by the commanding officer of the 107th Regiment at Hazareebaugh, ordering that Lieutenant Jordan was to be allowed to rejoin his regiment at the expiration of his imprisonment. Mr. Jordan, therefore, who was released on the 14th instant, proceeded to rejoin his regiment on the receipt of the order from his commanding officer, together with a copy of the Commander-in-Chief's telegram, a day or two ago. It was for trespass in the house or compound of a Mr. Elias—whose wife was mixed up in the case—that Lieutenant Jordan was sentenced.

IT appears the Nagpore paper was misinformed with regard to the accident said to have befallen Mr. Malcolm Low, Commissioner Nerbudda Division. It now says—"We have been favoured with a communication from that gentleman himself contradicting the statement made in our last issue, and he tells us that he has not even seen a tiger since May last. He hopes, however—and so do we—that he has not been made 'to do duty' for some one who has really been mauled. We may mention that we derived our information from a report spread by a gentleman in the station, who had stated that he got the news in a letter from a relative of his at Baitool."

MR. CAREY, the Executive Engineer who has been entrusted with the construction of the Khongaon Railway, is pushing ahead with the work in a most marvellous, and for India, unprecedently rapid fashion. He seems to be quite resolute in his determination not to allow himself to be trammelled with red-tape and regulation restrictions. He has been told that the work must be done within a certain time, and he is resolved that it shall be done, *coute que coute!*—*Central India Times.*

THE official liquidator of the Oudh Bank Corporation, says the "Pioneer," is about to commence a vigorous campaign against the debtors of the defunct institution. Lucknow lawyers already scent fighting and fees in the distance.

THE Nagpore paper says—"There is a report here—for the truth of which, however, we decline to vouch—that it is more than probable that Sir Henry Durand, K.C.B., will be the next Commander-in-Chief in India. As we have some of the gallant General's relatives in the station, the report may not perhaps be without foundation."

WE ("Pioneer") hear from Lucknow that the trial of Guard Augustine will commence on the 28th instant. The brief was in the first instance offered to Mr. Theodore Thomas, but was declined by that gentleman. The prizoner will, we hear, be defended by Mr. Newton, barrister-at-law, with whom is associated Mr. Leach, pleader of the High Court.

THE management of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway is evidently bent on making hay while the moon shines ever so little. On the occasion of the lunar eclipse of Friday last, extra trains were run from Lucknow to Cawnpore, and tens of thousands of orthodox Hindoos availed themselves of the opportunity to bathe in the sacred stream of the Ganges.—*Pioneer.*

A DISTINGUISHED Baboo has a grievance. He has subscribed to the famine fund; has used his best endeavours to make ferries free; has given of his substance for the establishment of village schools: and above all, he has sent twice to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal a basket of mangoes. And yet he has received no title!—*Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal.*

WE ("Pioneer") understand that Lieutenant C. J. Durand, Quartermaster and Acting Adjutant of the 4th Regiment N. I. at Allahabad, has been nominated to the Pay Department, as Officiating Deputy Paymaster of the Allahabad Circle, and that he will shortly proceed to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, who is now at Cawnpore on his half-yearly tour of payments of the native pensioners there. The latter officer will then join his new appointment at Calcutta as Deputy Paymaster of the Presidency Circle.

A COURT of enquiry, composed of officers of the district, assembled on Thursday morning last, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the late brutal assault committed on the school-master of the 62nd Regiment and his wife, as already published. The result of the investigation has not, as yet, transpired. The school-master lies in a very precarious condition, having received several ugly cuts, principally about the head, and his wife has come off but little better.—*Lucknow Times.*

THE "Pioneer" has received more favourable accounts of Maharajah Sir Maun Singh. He is slowly recovering, though complete restoration to health is said to be very doubtful. Deep and long-sustained mental exertion, with much anxiety, has told on a frame never particularly strong. The Maharajah has arrived at Adjoodhia by slow stages; and already his presence is missed by the Talookdars' Association at Lucknow, of which he was the ruling spirit, bending the minds of the members to his will.

MR. DAMPIER, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, has been allowed to take privilege leave. A few weeks back furlough was assigned to the same gentleman. Is this order cancelled by the grant of privilege leave? or did the Government of India announce its intention of demanding a pledge to serve six months after return from privilege leave, with a tacit reserve exempting secretaries and favoured friends? The circumstances of the time at which the order appeared lent some colour to the latter theory; and Mr. Dampier's coming and going will therefore be watched with interest, as notifying the authoritative construction of the Supreme Government on its own rule.—*Pioneer.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROYAL ASSENT TO THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, 27TH JULY.

THE Irish Church Bill has received the Royal assent.

The Bill for the purchase of the telegraphs by Government has passed.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Mr. Annesley, said the Duke of Argyll, in concurrence with Mr. Cardwell, proposed to give the benefit of the furlough rules of 1868 only to such officers of Queen's regiments as held appointments on the general staff.

The name of Admiral Seymour appears in the obituary of the week.

LONDON, 26TH JULY, AFT.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day prices were held firmly.

Fair Dhollera 10⅛d.

[The following telegram is taken from a Mofussil paper. It has not yet been delivered in Bombay :—]

LONDON, 21ST JULY.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Mr. Graves, said that he was unable to fix any date for considering the Government of India Bill.

Mr. A. Dowell has been appointed Deputy Judge Advocate General.

The American Government have granted permission to the French Atlantic Telegraph Company to land and work their new cable.

RAJCOTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

22ND JULY.

WE have had continuous rain from the 13th up to yesterday, to the extent of nearly fifteen inches, which has had the effect of cooling the atmosphere considerably. Man and beast, tree and herb, appear refreshed, and agriculturists look cheerful with the prospect of reaping a rich harvest if the falls of rain we have already had be followed by others equally good.

The policy introduced in this province during Sir Bartle Frere's government, of placing the Bhyads and Gerassias under the absolute control of the chiefs to whom they owe allegiance, has been frequently animadverted upon by me in your columns, and its ill consequences illustrated; but the matter does not appear to have attracted the attention of the present Government, and it consequently remains in *statu quo*. Of the pernicious tendency of this shortsighted policy, the following is an illustration, which I hope will be carefully read by H. E. the Governor.

One of the Bhyads of the Chief of Sayeela, who belongs to the 3rd class, but is independent for all that, died some four or five years ago, and, in the absence of male bodily issue, his next of kin, as heirs, claimed the estate, which consisted of two villages. As the claimants were barred access to the Agency, the Chief refused to allow the claim and resumed the estate, which led these people to go into outlawry and commit numerous atrocities, such as cutting off the noses and ears of people, and otherwise mutilating them. The Chief was powerless to restrain these outlaws, and until sorely pressed, he does not appear to have taken any action at all. Some few days ago, however, the Sayeela Seebundee had a brush with the outlaws, and wounding one of them, called Gugjee, took him prisoner. This man is now lodged in the station jail, but is too ill to be placed on his trial as yet.

Had these unfortunate men been allowed access to the political officers, and had their claim been thoroughly investigated and settled, there would have been no reason for them to go into outlawry, and the numerous atrocities attributed to them would have been prevented. The system, therefore, of allowing men unfitted to govern to have uncontrolled sway over their subjects must be fraught with dangerous consequences, and I think it time that the subject should have the serious attention of Government.

The Chief of Gondul, who is now at Bombay, has, it appears, retained the services of a barrister and pleader of the High Court, as well as a host of other people, to vindicate his independency and consequent immunity from interference in his administration by the political officers in the province.

To illustrate the utter incompetency of this Chief to administer the affairs of his state, I shall briefly narrate what a friend of mine, who attended the Gondul courts on several occasions, told me of the vagaries practised there. It would appear that about two years ago, while he was at Gondul, he was besieged by a number of persons, who wished to engage his services to plead the cause of some of their relatives, Gerassias, or landholders, who were placed in custody for the purpose of intimidating them into signing a writing drawn up by the durbar people to the effect that the tenure of their village was at will, and not in perpetuity, as was the case. My friend of course agreed to take up their cause, and this having come to the knowledge of the durbaree sharks, the Gerassias were at once released from custody and allowed to go unmolested to their houses. My friend also mentions that a day or two after, while seated in the subordinate judge's court, two cultivators were brought in guarded by sepoys, who charged them with the enormous crime of not having paid their land-tax. The judge asked them why they did not pay—they replied that not having sold their grain they had not the means, but they hoped to be able to meet the durbaree demands within a month. The judge became furious and ordered them to be fettered and kept in jail until they had paid. My friend reminded the judge that they were not criminals, and could not be fettered—that their explanation was plain enough, and the utmost he ought to do was to take security for the payment of the tax within a month. The judge on reconsideration ordered their discharge on their furnishing security.

If this be not intolerable oppression, I do not know by what other name to call it. I, therefore, repeat what I have often stated before, that the administration of Gondul was rotten to the core and urgently needed the measures of reform the Political Agent lately adopted with the sanction of Government for better administration. Any modification or alteration of these measures must, as a matter of course, be attended with disastrous consequences to the State, though they may be to the advantage of a few scoundrels who no doubt feel the loss of their power and influence.

Lieutenant R.R.W. Greenlaw, of H. M.'s 18th Regt. N. I., is under arrest, and it is said will be brought to trial on charges rather serious, in connection with pecuniary matters, while in command of the Burda Chowkey station.

ARCHITECTURE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS is being Chisholmised. In their presidency College, their Senate House, their General Post Office, and their Sailors' Home, our successors are to possess most striking specimens of Mr. Chisholm's inventive, and sometimes cratic, genius. Very possibly these specimens will continue to afford beholders fertile themes for discussion, and difference of opinion, it being apparently Mr. Chisholm's set purpose, to be Mr. Chisholm, and to ignore doric, ionic, corinthian and all antiquated, and, therefore, silly styles of architecture. But however people may differ over his style, there will be no lack of gratulation in the fact that his buildings are pucka, with none of that stucco which is the curse of India. Now Bangalore has just provided itself with unquestionably the noblest range of Government offices to be found in the gorgeous East, but unhappily, this imposing range, is stucco throughout, and in the course of a very few years, will present that stained chipped, and unsightly appearance which renders public buildings of the period elsewhere in India so contemptible. In the long run the cost of this plaster-coated structure can hardly fail to exceed the cost that would have been unavoidable had it been constructed of stone throughout. Madras is acting wisely in dispensing with plaster in her new buildings, and in going to the expense of being thorough in what she is about. Calcutta would do well by taking the hint.—*Madras Mail.*

THE FATE OF OLD INDIANS.

THERE are rumours afloat that Sir Thomas Pycroft, K. C. S. I., late senior member of council in Madras, and Colonel Dobbs, late Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, have serious thoughts of bidding farewell to the home where, by effluxion of time, they are homeless, and of returning to settle in the land which knows them so well. It is not a little to be regretted that Anglo-India magnates when compelled to retire to their native land, find it no easy matter to obtain any congenial mental employment, or any opportunity for giving the world any further the benefit of their prolonged and varied experience of how to govern their fellow creatures. To grow turnips, to rear fat pigs, to train geraniums, to prune apple trees, to play croquet, are accomplishments which to such well-to-do gentlemen of matured age form the serious business of their daily life, and the inevitable result is vexation of spirit. What shall these gentlemen find better to do? They usually are sufficiently supplied with lucre, and their energies are rarely exhausted, yet idleness is their doom, and this, to men habituated from their youth to high mental pressure, means a shortened life. Hence men who, like Mr. Patrick Grant, Mr. Wedderburn, and others, are content with comparatively small savings, and who return home in the prime of life possessed of a good income, and when still remembered by the friends of their youth, should benefit themselves and their children, while at the same time they accelerate the promotion of their juniors in the service.—*Madras Mail.*

THE CHANDA COALFIELDS.

THOSE interested in the coal explorations now being prosecuted in Chanda will be glad to learn that last week, in one of the bore holes at Googhoos, about 12 miles from Chanda, an aggregate thickness of 45 feet of coal was passed through, upwards of 30 feet being in one continuous bed. We understand that 10 tons of Chanda coal have been sent here for trial by the G. I. P. Railway Company. A special locomotive adapted for burning Indian coals has been fitted up, and we understand the trial is to take place, under the immediate supervision of the Chief Commissioner, as soon as the engine arrives.—*Central India Times*, July 24.

TURKISTAN.

THE latest accounts from Turkistan are much more favourable. The enemies of the Ameer seem to be discouraged or reconciled; and the speedy arrival of General Daood Khan, with an overpowering force, will make assurance doubly sure. Habits of anarchy are not to be forgotten in a day; but, though it may be long before Turkistan is orderly and quiet in our sense, there will probably be no serious attempt at insurrection. The prestige of the Ameer indeed seems to be steadily mounting everywhere throughout Cabul. From being, as it were, only *primus inter pares*, somewhat the greatest among many great chiefs, he is gradually coming to be regarded as a personage apart—as king and master.—*Pioneer.*

AN AMAZON.

THE other day, near Saugor, a daring son of rapine, in the open daylight and on the public thoroughfare, rushed on a woman who happened to be passing, tore out her ear-rings from her ears and bolted. The woman of course raised a tremendous hue and cry, and two policemen gave chase. The robber, however, was too fleet for the "bobbies" whom he was distancing, and he would eventually have got away had not a tall and stalwart woman thrown herself across his path, caught him by the beard and pulled him to the ground like a shot. The lady, to secure her captive, sat on his chest till the more legitimate thief-takers came up; she then delivered him over to them in triumph. There is a kind of poetic justice about this incident, by which the wretch who robbed a woman under such atrociously aggravated circumstances should have been captured by one of the *beau sexe*.—*Central India Times.*

MORTALITY FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.

THE following, says the *Delhi Gazette*, will give an idea of the heat prevailing here (Agra) in May and June last. It is a list of deaths from heat-apoplexy alone, reported by the police of the Agra district :—

	May.	*June.*	*Total.*
City and Suburbs of Agra,	14	24	38
Cantonment,	7	9	16
Pergunnahs.			
Sudder Tuhseel,	4	14	18
Furrah,	4	15	19
Futtehpoor Sikree,	3	8	11
Kheyraghur,	14	19	33
Iradutnuggur,	4	28	32
Futtehabad,	4	6	10
Bah Pinahut,	16	42	58
Ferozabad,	5	11	16
Khundowlee,	6	26	32
	81	202	283

A CURIOUS PHENOMENON.

A CORRESPONDENT at Beas writes to the *Mofussilite*:—"One of the most extraordinary events I have ever witnessed has just occurred here. About 2 P.M. the servants came in saying that a violent storm was coming. No sooner heard we this than it became as dark as eventide; the said storm was millions of locusts in the air. No sooner were they in direct position of our place than a westerly wind set, at once arresting their progess; the violent downpour, of course, brought them all to earth. Since then no tongue can tell what the place represents, not an inch of ground anywhere but is as it were a carpet of locusts, and where they have settled for protection—such as the bridge, buildings even the rails, is one livid mass; one can only represent it, as those graphic scenes of snowstorms in America; but as millions upon millions have settled to rise no more, the stench, I fear, will be dreadful for several days to come. So we are all going in for 'wills', witnessing each others last dying speech, and so on—quite a farce in its way. Yet serious enough, I assure you for hours I have been with an entire coating of locusts."

M. SIEGFRIED'S REPORT ON INDIA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Times* writes—"Sir,—Mons. Siegfried whose report on the trade of India has been so much quoted, stayed in Madras exactly six hours forty-five minutes, and we do believe he had not much time to thoroughly consider the importance of the French firms of Madras. Mons. Siegfried on his embarkation heard of the existence of a French settlement at 105 miles southwards from Madras. Anxious to know whether that little town had any trade, he took up his spying glass, but unfortunately in his haste he was looking through the wrong side and he found that Pondicherry could muster a few firms only of very little importance. Is it not strange that Mons. Siegfried, a Frenchman, commissioned, paid by the French Government, to study the French trades in India, should have omitted to visit the only French settlement in India where he ought to have landed at first? He made, we can assure you, a very great blunder. Had he been there he could have ascertained that there are many large firms, and particularly one whose business has of late increased so much that they have ordered out a steamer of fifty tons to carry their goods to and from the ships, finding that the masulah boats of Pondicherry are quite insufficient. We strongly advise the printing of that interesting report in many languages, and specially in the Japanese type,—it is so useful for certain firms."

MADRAS COTTON TRADE.

(Madras Mail.)

COTTON is not arriving so freely from the interior as might be expected, seeing the high prices at present ruling in Madras, which must indeed be higher than the most sanguine middlemen could have expected earlier in the season. So tardily indeed are supplies of the staple making their appearance at the Salt Cotaur station, that recent buyers are put to much inconvenience by the non-fulfilment of contracts for immediate delivery. The cause of the delay, we are informed, is an insufficiency of means of transit on the north west line of railway. Indeed we have been shown a telegram from a native agent at Tadpatry, dated a day or two back, stating that he has had over two thousand borahs lying at the station for some little time, and that the railway authorities are apparently unable to send it forward; that the cotton is being damaged by exposure to the rain, let alone the great anxiety and inconvenience caused to himself and his principals in Madras. We think it right to draw the attention of the authorities of the Madras railway company at headquarters to these statements. If true, surely the existing state of things calls for remedy. . . . It will be remembered that last year a very large quantity of cotton came into Madras on bullock bandies the whole way from Cuddapah, and this shows that the cotton dealers do not consider themselves entirely dependent on the services of the iron horse.

MADRAS WATER SUPPLY.

IN compliance with the wishes of the Municipality of Madras, the Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 12,80,000 to that corporation on account of the Madras water supply project, on the terms originally proposed by the Madras Government, viz., at 6 per cent. per annum, 4 per cent. to be considered as interest for the money, and 2 per cent. to be credited to a sinking fund in the manner laid down by the Financial Department resolution No. 1219, dated 27th February 1869, for the liquidation of the debt, the Municipality being further required to pay one rupee for 1,000 cubic yards for the supply of water it may receive from the reservoirs now being constructed at the cost of Government. The Supreme Government noticed that while the Government of Madras proposed this rate of one rupee per 1,000 yards, it appeared from the minutes of their proceedings that the Municipality expect to obtain water from the Government reservoir at *prime cost*, while a hope was expressed by one of the Commissioners that Government will eventually relieve the Municipality entirely from the payment for water. The Government of India therefore wish it may be quite clearly understood by all parties concerned that the price to be paid is as stated above one rupee per 1,000 cubic yards supplied. They also observe that the Municipality had elected to be treated as a customer in respect to the water supplied, and it could not reasonably hope to enjoy more favourable terms than those granted to the public generally. They moreover requested that it may be distinctly pointed out to the Municipality that the free use of water from the Government reservoirs must not be looked for. The Accountant General at Madras has been authorized to make such advances from the loan of 13 lacs, as the President of the Municipal Commission at Madras may, from time to time, require for the construction of works connected with the water supply project.—*Madras Mail.*

IMPORTANT LEGAL POINT.

ON Thursday last a case was tried in the Small Cause Court in Allahabad in which Mr. Airey, better known to the public as the clown at Abell's American Circus, sued the proprietor of Constantine's Hotel for Rs. 500, the value of a watch stolen on the premises. The judge doubting whether such a suit would lie in India, has, we believe, expressed his intention to refer the matter to the High Court. According to the Common Law of England, an innkeeper is responsible for the goods of any traveller putting up at his inn, where such goods are damaged, stolen, or taken by robbery. The final decision in the case will no doubt be of great importance to hotel-keepers as well as travellers in the Mofussil.—*Pioneer.*

MHOW.

20TH JULY.—The rains commenced here with a few slight showers on the 9th—the new moon—and have been very partial, as only nine inches have been registered up to date. We have had rather heavy rain since midnight, and it looks likely to continue. The air is cool and pleasant, and the station healthy.

Besides the robbery of the dâk on the 10th instant near Gwalior, the dâk was robbed again a few days afterwards between this and Indore; but luckily the letters were recovered. It is said it is not safe for a European to travel now between Indore and Agra, owing to the number of *budmashes* in Holkar's territories on the look-out for something good in the banghy parcels on the cart. An attempt to start a dispensary for the native residents of the station has fallen through, as scarcely any of them would put their names down to the subscription list. Mr. Dadabhoy Merwanjee, a Parsee gentleman, liberally came forward and offered to give one of his large bungalows as a location for the dispensary if Government would guarantee all other payments; but, as I have stated, the proposition, owing to the apathy of the mahajuns and bunniahs, fell to the ground. It is rumoured here that the 2nd Battalion Royals, at Nusseerabad, takes the place of the 93rd at Jhansi, the 88th relieving the Royals.—*Pioneer.*

SOME PHENOMENA OF FAMINE.

(Pioneer.)

NOWHERE perhaps have the problems connected with the relief of sufferers from scarcity of food been more perplexing than in the Central Provinces. The most contradictory phenomena have been presented there, prices rising suddenly, and to all appearance causelessly; that is, after an eight-anna harvest had been gathered in, and the worst seemed known, prices remained tolerably easy, and then suddenly, without any new element of alarm, sprang up nearly to famine rates. At one time relief-works, so to say, were running after labourers in vain, and immediately afterwards starving people flocking to them in thousands and then, again, all these thousands dispersed in an instant by the occurrence among them of a somewhat unusual number of cholera cases—the imminence of starvation altogether disregarded in the apprehension of disease. The chief scene of these capricious phenomena has been the great division of Chutteesgurh, containing a population estimated at no less than three million souls. The greater part of this population consists of small tenant-farmers. Land is plentiful, and any man who possesses a plough and a pair of bullocks can obtain all the fresh land he can cultivate on his own account. Now the drought in Chutteesgurh appears to have been curiously unequal. It was not merely that it affected strips or patches of country, but that even within those strips or patches certain spots were inexplicably blessed with all the rain they needed. Barrenness and luxuriant crops were mixed up in extraordinary contrast. Sometimes a portion of a field would produce abundantly, and the remainder nothing. Then, again, in other parts of the division, the whole of a region gave only a six or eight-anna crop. It is easy to understand that under these circumstances a population of food-producers might not suffer excessively from the partial failure of their harvest. They would to some extent be compensated for the failure of a part by the high prices realized from the remainder. Perhaps it was on this theory that the authorities explained to themselves the neglect of the population at first to avail themselves of the succour afforded by the relief-works opened in various quarters. In their meritorious anxiety to save their people from starvation, the district officers scoured the country like recruiting sergeants to woo a coy population into receiving their relief, but for a long time in vain. During December and January only a few hundred recipients could be mustered. District officers reported that prices were lower than a month before, that the real extent of the scarcity was becoming understood, and that panic was subsiding. And then suddenly the number demanding employment at the relief-works amounts to 3,000, to 7,000, to 10,000, daily. A very natural conclusion was that the greater number of these had applied for relief-work, not because it was dispensable, but because it was convenient and advantageous. To disconcert, therefore, these speculators the conditions of labour at the relief-works were made a little less attractive, less profitable, and less convenient. Only such wages were given as were necessary to sustain life; and instead of a number of works carried on in so many portions of the division that numbers of only half-needy persons were virtually bribed to apply for relief-work by its convenience, the Chief Commissioner ordered the local authorities to concentrate their relief operations on one, the most important work, the road from Raepore to Mundlah. The result of this measure justified the calculation on which it was founded only too completely. The thousands dwindled at once to hundreds. It may be said that people who will not work for their bread, except at a pleasant proximity to their homes, must have some other means of procuring it. But it is doubtful what limit is to be fixed to the influence of apathy and fatalism on native conduct in these extremities. At any rate, the Commissioner and Chief Commissioner seem not to have thought themselves justified in allowing human beings to run even the risk of death merely because they were pettish, stupid, or lazy. They re-opened one of the abandoned relief-works in the heart of the distressed district. It was at this time that the cholera broke out so virulently on the main relief-works *i.e.*, on the projected road from Raepore to Mundlah. In four days there were 168 deaths, and the whole number of labourers, some seven thousand in number, dispersed at once. Captain Twyford, the district officer, set out instantly by dâk for the scene of the disease, organized hospitals, and did much to restore courage and recall the labourers. On his way back, however, this devoted and able officer was himself seized with cholera, and died after a few hours' illness. The death of this benevolent and energetic official, on whom the people had been accustomed to rely in all emergencies, naturally tended to destroy the reviving confidence. Numbers of poor creatures betook themselves to the jungles in search of the precarious nourishment afforded by wild fruits and berries. Indeed, their re-assemblage at relief-works became impossible, in consequence of the increasing virulence of cholera, the mortality from which averaged for some time 800 a week. Under these circumstances, all that could be done was to increase the number of poor-houses throughout Chutteesgurh, and to extend to the utmost the reach of their relief. On the whole, it is clear that the solicitude, vigilance, and energy of the authorities in the Central Provinces are deserving of all praise. They seem to have kept their finger, so to say, on the pulse of the distress, and to have adapted their expedients promptly to the varying symptoms. But all their efforts have been vain to obviate a vast deal of privation, which, indeed, can hardly altogether be removed until the gathering of the khureef crop, which, we are happy to learn, promises well.

BOMBAY.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, a four-storied house, situated at Dhobie Talao, and belonging to a Parsee named Cooverjee Cowasjee, gave way, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

MR. CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE THANAWALLA.—Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla, late chief translator and interpreter of the High Court, assumed charge of his new office as a second class subordinate Judge at Callian on Saturday last.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 51 feet 9 inches, the height on the corresponding date of last year being 53 feet 7 inches. The fall of rain up to Saturday was 40 inches 2-10ths, against 40 inches up to the corresponding date in last year.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—At the last sessions of the Civil and Military Examination Committee held at the Town Hall, the undermentioned gentlemen passed according to the Higher Standard :—

In Mahrathi—Mr. W. R. Hamilton.

In Guzerathi—Capt. Salmon, and Mr. T. B. Kirkham (with credit).

In Hindustani—Lieut. Wyllie, Ensign Morse, Lieut. Fisher, Lieut. Adams, Lieut. Segram, Lieut. Newill, and Ensign Simpson.

Lower Standard—Mr. W. E. Young.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of a Hindoo labourer, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, named Ithoo Bhewjee. It appears that on Saturday last deceased and three other labourers were engaged in lifting up iron plates. When engaged in placing the plates, on the heads of the labourers, one of the plates in the heap suddenly fell and struck the deceased, who was severely hurt, and was taken to the hospital, where he died yesterday. Verdict :—"Death from exhaustion induced by injuries accidentally received."

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA, POONA.—From the report of the Club of Western India for the half-year ending 30th June, 1869, we perceive that this institution is in a most prosperous condition. Thirty new members have been elected since the last general meeting. The number of members belonging to the Club is now 463. The alterations to the Club-house, sanctioned at the last general meeting, have been carried out. A tiled roof has been placed over the whole of the building, and its walls raised, and various other improvements has been made to the premises. A room 35 by 18 has also been added to the building. The cost of these alterations and improvements has been Rs. 16,017.—*Deccan Herald.*

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr. O'Leary, Keekabhoy Budroodeen, a Borah, sued Nicholas De Ga, Michael De Ga, and Rugoonath Crustna Laud, proprietors of a press called the *Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Registered Press*, to recover Rs. 1,000, the balance due on goods sold and delivered by plaintiff to defendants, and for money lent and advanced from 2nd March to 1st October 1

MARWAR FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following are additional subscriptions to the above fund :—

Previously acknowledged.... ...	Rs.	8,752
Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.	,,	500
,, Framjee, Sands, & Co.	,,	250
Nursee Resurjee & Co.	,,	501
Jairaz Peerbhoy, Esq.....	,,	125
Mathooradass Goculdass, Esq.	,,	301
Govindram Salugram, Esq. ...	,,	125
Megraj Juggunnath, Esq.....	,,	400
Bijnath Buzraj, Esq.	,,	100
Ramlall Moolchund, Esq.	,,	100
Hormusji Bomanji Wadia, Esq.	,,	251
Total.....Rs.		11,405

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

(*Indian Examiner.*)

The Civil Service has made a great discovery. We, in common with the rest of the Indian public, had fancied that they were rather a favoured body, enjoying a very enviable position in this country, and the prospect of retiring with a respectable competence to England at the end of their career. The popular idea is that the Indian civilian receives at the close of twenty-five years service, an allowance from the State of £1,000 per annum. We were aware that this sum represents in part the life-annuity which each civilian is compelled by law to subscribe to during his service. Nominally this annuity amounts to £400, so that the pension given by Government is in reality £600. But the Civil Service has discovered that this apparently liberal arrangement conceals a very clever stroke on the part of the Government for paying only a very small portion of the pension which it nominally grants. The civilian is not allowed to stop his contributions to the fund as soon as he has paid up his annuity of £400 a year, but is compelled to go on paying to the end of his service, even though the value of his contributions exceeds the entire thousand pounds which he obtained as a retiring allowance. Thus we find that since 1862, a number of gentlemen have paid up, not only sufficient to obtain for them an annuity of a thousand a year, but in some instances their contributions, if made to an insurance office, would have procured for them £1,486 and downwards per annum. The civilian who paid the largest sum was Mr. J. J. Harvey, late Accountant General to the Government of India. He served for forty years, and the annuity value of his subscription to the fund was close on £1,500. So far from the Government giving this gentleman any pension, it obtained from him a yearly income of £486 after it had disbursed his thousand per annum. From Mr. H. T. Raikes, late a Judge of the High Court, it obtained in like manner a clear profit of £146 a year; from Mr. Stainforth, late member of the Board of Revenue, it obtained a profit of £56, and from Sir Henry B. Harington a profit of £61. In all these, and in other instances, the Government give no pension whatever, and the average service which it had thus economically obtained amounted to thirty-eight years a piece. The same principle applies although not so strongly, to every civilian of any note. If he rose to distinction, he was mulcted on the plea of an annuity fund to an amount which relieves Government of any thing more than a trifling contribution towards his pension. Mr. Grote, after thirty-five years, we observe, obtained a pension of £340; the Hon'ble E. Drummond, after thirty-five years, obtained £220; Sir Cecil Beadon, after thirty-one years, received a pension of £267; Sir George Yule, after thirty-five years' service, received £196 per annum; Sir John P. Grant, after thirty-four years' service, obtained a total pension of £3, while Sir Robert Montgomery, after thirty-six years' service, obtained not one penny of pension, and in reality paid the Government £6 every year, above the nominal allowance of £1,000. These facts certainly make a very strong case, but we are by no means prepared to adopt conclusions based up on a few strong instances. We find, however, that since 1851, the total average pensions of officers who have completed their service, is only £394. During ten years it was as low as £372. But this does not represent the real charge to Government, for that charge has been practically diminished by the sums paid to the fund by unfortunate officers who have died before the completion of their service. In such cases the state sweeps their whole contribution into the exchequer. These lapses are an annual source of revenue to the Government, and they reduce the average nett pension paid by the State to civilians to £278 per head. To obtain this pension a civilian must complete twenty-five years' service, and, as a matter of fact, he is generally compelled by his pecuniary circumstances, to serve from twenty-seven to thirty years. The magnificent fabric, therefore, which young aspirants to the Civil Service build for themselves upon the basis of a pension of £1,000 per annum, dwindles down not only to the nominal £600, but to an actual £278 a year. As compared with the pensioner of other services, we think that the civilians have really some cause of complaint. Their position and responsibilities are certainly not inferior, and in some cases are much more important than those of a barrister judge. Now a barrister judge of the High Court retires after twelve years' service, and without having contributed a single penny to any fund, on a pension of £1,200 a year. Recorders, first judges of presidency Small Cause Courts, and a number of other legal servants of the State, holding appointments neither so onerous nor so important as those held by senior civilians, may retire after twelve years' service, on pensions of £750 per annum. A colonel after thirty-two years' Indian service, including four years leave, may retire for the rest of his life in England (unless specially called upon for Indian service) upon allowances aggregating £1,124 per annum, paid entirely by the State. Medical men, after thirty years' service, obtain a minimum pension of £559 per annum, and practically a pension of £800. An inspector general, retiring after five years' service in his grade, receives £900 a year entirely from the State. It must be remembered, moreover, that these pensions are an addition to the allowance of £300 from the Medical Retiring Fund. The Uncovenanted Civil Service now has advantages in pensions which may well move the envy of the Covenanted civilians. After twenty-five years' service an Uncovenanted officer may retire on sick certificate on one-half of his average salary during the past five years, the maximum pension being £500 per annum. After thirty years' service he can claim his retiring allowance as a right, without any sick certificate whatever. We have said that the average pension of civilians averaging twenty-eight years' service is only £278.

Even taking the case of the officials in the India House, whose duties are those of clerks, and not of administrators, we find that their position as regards pensions is infinitely better than that of Indian civilians who have to bear the heat and burden of tropical service. The last accounts include three pensions of three assistant secretaries. These gentlemen had served on an average twenty-four years and some odd months. Each of them received a pension of £700 per annum paid entirely by the State.

The most serious grievance of the Civil Service is perhaps the sick certificate allowances. A puisne judge of the High Court, if compelled to retire by ill health, obtains, after seven years' service, an allowance of £600 per annum. Recorders, first judges of presidency Small Cause Courts, and similar legal officers obtain, after nine years' service, a sick certificate pension of £500 per annum. A civilian of nine years standing, who has probably been the school-companion of the last named class of public servants, and beaten them in every competition in the outset of life, obtains after nine years' service, £150 per annum, and after fifteen and up to twenty years, £350. Even these sums, however, are nominal, for the whole of their payments to the annuity fund lapse to Government in consequence of their retirement before the completion of their service. It is clear, that if Government wishes permanently to obtain the class of men for the Indian Civil Service that it now obtains, it must make some change in this respect. Once let the facts be known at home and there will be a re-action against compeling for the Civil Service from which it will not recover for many years. At present the Civil Service is recruited from young men whose education and talents would give them a really good chance in a profession at home. It is but fair that such men, if they give to India the whole of their working life, should obtain in return a competent pension for their old age. It has been well observed that the decreased purchasing powers of Indian salaries render savings on a large scale an impossibility. But the present system, while giving only a pittance of £278 per annum to those who have completed their career, and served between a quarter and a third of a century, turns adrift the unfortunates who break down half way in a still more uncomfortable plight. The man who serves from twelve to eighteen years in India, and is then compelled to retire from ill-health, has no future at home. His pay has never risen above the absolute necessities of his social position, and the present scale of sick pensions condemns him to poverty and pressing anxiety for the rest of his life.

A witness of spiritualistic feats, Mr. Damrain, mentioned to the Dialectical Society a very interesting circumstance,—that "spiritual boys go to school and circumstance, continue to grow until 35,—*old men return to that age*." We should very much like to witness the latter phenomenon. The return of the shadow on the sun-dial of Ahaz was nothing to it. What a very complicated affair memory must be at 70, and what a [illegible] would call [illegible] that world [illegible] a quadratic [illegible]

Compou[illegible] of the *Pioneer*. Sir,—Will you [illegible] or giving expression to the ann[illegible]rel compound verbs which I s[illegible]rmal official correspondence [illegible]rence to a periodical return, "[illegible]it to be prepared and submitted [illegible] impossibility, and the return [illegible]d at being addressed so ungra[illegible]rse case, but that occurred [illegible]n Judge asked where a certain [illegible] "*Your Lordship, he is gone to [illegible] soined—*" *How very annoying* [illegible]r. Bussy.

THE NEW WEIGHT FOR INDIA.

(*Pioneer.*)

Legislation is shortly to be had recourse to with the view to a tentative reform of the Indian system of weights and measures. The subject has occupied the attention both of public bodies and of the Government for many years. At first sight it may appear one in which the general community has little concern, but no one can rise from the perusal of the State papers before us without feeling that it is one which has an historical and a social aspect of a high degree of interest. We propose this morning to look at it from this point of view, and to try to realise what a reform of weights and measures of a country really means. The history of the question dates from before the Permanent Settlement. That Settlement, and the process of centralisation which it inaugurated, may be said to have converted Bengal and Upper India from a congeries of districts and provinces into an empire. Under the Mussulman rule, each part of the country was ruled by a prince or governor of its own, whose dependence upon the imperial power was always incomplete, and sometimes merely nominal. Each province maintained to a great extent its dialect and its coinage intact. The grain-dealers of one district could not transact business with merchants of another without an elaborate system of *batta* or exchange, and this exchange was required, not merely for the purposes of payment, but also for weighing and calculating the quantity of the commodity delivered. For each district maintained its distinctive weights not less jealously than its separate coinage. In fact the Indian coins were originally nothing more nor less than the weights used in buying and selling the precious metals. As the weights differed, so also did the current coins, and even at the great ports, where it might be supposed that the necessities of commerce would have produced some degree of uniformity, we find that each harbour, not less than each inland city, had a series of measures, weights, and coins of its own. In Madras, a ship's-husband had to deliver his goods in maunds, candies, and piculs; a fortnight later, when he arrived in Bengal, he found himself surrounded by a population that knew of no weights except maunds, seers, and chittacks. But this was not the worst, for the very names of the weights were in themselves a source of confusion and error. In Madras a maund weighed 25 lbs. avoirdupois, and in Bengal it weighed from 74 lbs. upwards. In Madras a seer weighed 7½ ozs., in Bengal it weighed from 30 ozs. But even this was not the most puzzling feature of the case; for even in Calcutta there was not one, but always two and often three maunds current at the same time; thus the Factory or Company's maund weighed 74 lbs. 10 ozs. 10 dwts.; another maund weighed as near as possible 80 lbs., while a third was as high as 82 lbs. 2 ozs. 2 dwts. The same confusion existed in every port in India, and it existed not only in the great weights by which the heavier articles of commerce were sold, but in the weights by which the precious metals changed hands, and in measures of every description, whether applied to cloth or distance, or to the mensuration of land.

Lord Cornwallis may be said to be the father of a uniform coinage for India. He settled the exact weight and purity of the rupee, and by a searching and perilous reform he enforced the use of his standard rupee throughout the whole dominions of the Company. When John Shore left in 1788 or 1789, thirty-two different sorts of rupees passed in the Calcutta market. When he returned a few years later as Governor-General he found one standard rupee passing throughout all Bengal from Chittagong to Benares. The weights, however, has been left untouched, and in spite of the inconveniences constantly felt by the people, and the representations frequently made by the mercantile and landed bodies no sufficient solution of the difficulty has yet been found. Since 1837 the attention of the Government has been intermittently directed to the subject, and it may be said to have occupied the consideration of the leading members of the Council during the whole Viceroyalty of Sir John Lawrence. At the very close of his rule, a measure was devised and submitted to the Secretary of State for his sanction. We learn with much satisfaction that a telegraphic reply has been obtained conveying the Duke of Argyll's approval of all the features of the proposed reform. The difficulty has not been to devise a better system of weights and measures, but how to select out of many better schemes the best, and to adapt it to the requirements of the Indian population. Practically, there were two plans open to the Government. The first was to enforce the uniform use of the Government seer, which is, as nearly as may be, 2 lbs. avoirdupois, and which, for small quantities, forms a very easy unit of calculation. The other was to introduce the decimal system, which is current throughout almost all well-governed countries in Europe, and which takes as its unit the kilogramme of 2·205 lbs. There are of course a number of other alternatives, for we believe at this moment there are about forty different seers current in different parts of India. But practically the current seer weighs from 1¾ to 2 2/5 lbs., and the average weight of the seer is about 2¼ lbs. It is quite clear that if the commen seer were reduced to the weight of the Government seer, all the people who had been accustomed to get 2¼ lbs. for their money would feel themselves aggrieved at the Government weight, which is only 2·067 lbs. Of course eventually the lesser weight would involve a reduction of price, but this would be a question of time, and it would at first cause intense discontent among the lower and ignorant classes of the population. In some districts indeed, where the breath of public opinion is weak, and the ignorance of the people dense, the grain-dealers by combining would endeavour to retain as long as possible the old prices for the new weights. They would say that what they did, they did by order of the *Hazoor*, and in support of their statements would point to the proclamations affixed to the cutcherry and thannah walls. Government, in short, would bear the unpopularity, and the grain-dealers would reap the profit. On the other hand, by adopting the French kilogramme, the weight of the seer will be uniformely raised to 2·205 lbs., which is very nearly the maximum weight of the seer in any district. It is quite true that the public cannot in the long run either gain or lose by the mere change in the denomination of the weights, but it is not the less true that, on the introduction of such a change, the public fancies that it either gains or loses, and that the measure brings popular odium or popular approval to the Government in consequence. We have seen that by uniformly enforcing the Government seer of 2 lbs., a storm of temporary unpopularity would be raised. On the other hand, by bringing up the uniform standard to 2¼ lbs., all districts which have been accustomed to get a smaller seer for their money will imagine that they are henceforth to get a larger quantity. Such expectations are not the less worthy of consideration by statesmen, because of their futility and groundlessness; nor can it be said to be altogether without some foundation in fact. Competition would in time bring down the prices in proportion to the decreased weight if the smaller seer were introduced, and the necessities of the public will in due time raise the prices when the larger seer becomes current. But in the former case the *onus* of bringing down the prices rests with the ignorant population, destitute of any powers of combination, and wholly unable to understand the process which regulates supply and demand. In the latter case the *onus* of raising the prices proportionately to the increased weight rests with the traders, a keen, well-educated class, which perfectly understands its own interests, which possesses a high talent for co-operating towards a common purpose, and which will, in a very short time, equalise the prices to the new weight. In the first case the process would be a long one, and would involve much suffering to the people, and much unpopularity to the Government. In the latter case the process will be a very short one, the trader will lose nothing, and the people, if they think anything about it, will fancy that they are gainers by the transaction.

We have looked at the question only from the rural point of view. But if from that point of view the kilogramme is well adapted to the requirements of the Indian people there are other considerations which render it of infinitely greater importance to Indian commerce. The external commerce of Calcutta and Bombay has ceased to be confined to the English market. India now trades with the world, and in adopting the unit of weight which is being universally adopted throughout the world, India places herself *en rapport* with other nations in perhaps the most important of all the technical details of commerce. By dividing or multiplying by ten, which simply means by taking off or adding an 0 to the sum, Indian calculations will be represented in the decimal system of Europe. Nor will its increase the difficulty of calculating into English pounds and hundred-weights. At present the seer is not exactly 2 lbs., and it requires a calculation to convert any total of seers and maunds into a total of hundred-weights and tons, not less complicated than the conversion of the new seer or kilogramme will involve. We believe that India will be the first portion of the British Empire which has thus placed itself in accord with the scientific system of mensuration that must sooner or later be adopted by all nations. India has peculiar facilities for borrowing and incorporating whatever is good in the legislation or administration of other countries. We have taken our Finance from England, our system of Codes from France, and our Criminal Procedure to a large extent from Scotland. We have no traditions to fetter us, and no prejudices to mislead, and a jurist has in India an opportunity, such as occurs nowhere else, for incorporating whatever is of sterling worth in the systems of Europe.

It will be observed that we have said nothing about measures. That reform will be left until the more pressing inconveniences arising from an absence of uniformity in weights is removed. The seer is practically the unit of Indian weights. All the other denominations are either multiples or fractions of it, and uniformity in the seer implies uniformity in maunds and chittacks. We regret to notice that the reform which has been so long and ably discussed is to be at first confined to a very limited branch of Indian transactions. So far as we can understand the minutes and the resolution of the Government of India before us, it will at first be enforced only by Railways, Municipalities, Government offices, and other bodies directly under Government control. In short, it amounts to nothing more than this, that the Government seer, instead of being 2·057 lbs., will be raised to 2·205 lbs. It leaves the whole question of independent commerce and the rural transactions untouched. Each district will preserve its own seer as before, and unless some more sweeping and authoritative measure is introduced, the subject will be left very much as it was before, so far as the general population is concerned. It must never be forgotten that as long as a multiplicity of weights exists, so long does the Government hold out a temptation and a security to fraud. It is useless to complain of a people being dishonest, while dishonesty is rendered safe to them. Much of the higgling and peddling delay which every transaction among the lower orders involves is due to the fact that they have imperfect security as to the weight that they are to receive. Nor is it too much to say that until a uniform standard of weights and measures is introduced, and authoritatively enforced, the Indian people have not a fair chance of becoming an honest nation.

THE TREATMENT OF EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.

(Extract from Report by Dr. John Murray, Inspector General of Hospitals, Bengal Medical Service.)

[concluded from yesterday's gazette.]

Treatment in Third Stage :—Collapse.

The symptoms are extreme prostration, livid countenance, could clammy perspiration, feeble pulse, broken voice and oppressed breathing, burning pain in the epigastrium generally accompanied by evacuations of a watery or *congee-like* appearance (with a mawkish smell) and cramps of the extremities.

There are some cases where human skill is powerless, and there is a similar advanced stage in all fatal cases; but these are rarely me with without other stages having been passed through, in which the course of the disease might have been arrested, and this stage warded off. Even in the most hopeless cases, though life may not be preserved, much distress or agony may be alleviated. In less intense cases, many lives are saved by judicious treatment, where a fatal result would have followed neglect or improper treatment.

When the poison has been removed from the body, or probably completed its course of development, reaction takes place. The burning pain subsides, the pulse returns, and the organs resume their ordinary functions. There are few instances in which nature succumbs before an effort at re-action has shown itself. It is at this critical period that exhausted nature again becomes sensible to the action of remedies, which a few minutes or hours before were inert. These are often accumulated in quantities which prove fatal by depressing, or over-exciting, the system. The *congee-like* discharges are evidently very exhausting; but they continue to remove the poison after the other less exhausting processes have ceased. They are of an acrid or irritating character to the mucous membranes, and are rejected with violence by the stomach and bowels. Their discharge gives relief, though followed by exhaustion, and their sudden cessation is alarming.

The indications of treatment in collapse are—

1*st*.—To relieve prominent symptoms, and restore warmth.

2*nd*.—To support the strength and avoid exhaustion.

1*st*.—*To relieve prominent symptoms. Thirst*—Burning thirst is the most frequent and distressing symptom. It arises from the presence in the stomach of the poison, or the secretions induced by it. The constant calls of the patients for water indicate the natural course of treatment. There is no remedy more efficacious than cold or iced water, or soda water. It palliates the agonizing burning thirst, and should be given in small quantities frequently repeated, *viz*., from an ounce to two ounces every 10 or 15 minutes. It is generally vomited after the third or fourth dose; but it is brought up easily, and the exertion frequently strengthens the pulse, and brightens the countenance. This vomiting is certainly less distressing and exhausting than dry retching; and some of the poison is probably eliminated in the fluid discharged.

Vomiting, of a *congee-like* mawkish fluid, is one of the most constant symptoms of this stage. It is concomitant with the burning pain in the epigastrium, and probably depends on the irritating contents of the stomach. In some cases the dry retching would appear to indicate irritation or inflammation of the stomach, and in other instances reflux of bile. The most useful treatment is the same as that required for thirst, *viz*., cold water or a small piece of ice placed in the mouth. Sinapisms to the epigastrium are valuable, chloroform gives temporary relief, opium does no good, and alcohol often aggravates it. Hydrocyanic acid and chloroform act rapidly, and often succeed in allaying the vomiting and cramps; but only for a short time. These remedies lead to danger when re-action takes place. Ice to the spine is spoken of favourably by a few, and no injurious effects have been attributed to it.

Cramps of the voluntary muscles are very constant and distressing. They appear to be connected with the irritation of the mucous membrane of the bowels, appearing on the side of the body where there are griping pains in the abdomen. The universal remedy for this symptom is friction, or champooing of the parts affected, with the occasional addition of oil, turpentine, opium or chloroform; or rubbing with dry mustard and pepper. *Chloroform* by inhalation is strongly recommended; the immediate effects are pleasing, but the relief is temporary, and the after effects uncertain, if not suspicious. *Hot saline enemata* remove the cramps in a large proportion of cases; and in some instances, the most marked benefit has followed their use, not only in checking the cramps, but also in restoring the pulse and colour, in relieving the other symptoms, and in being followed by mild re-action. The chief objection to them arises from the trouble and inconvenience of their exhibition in extensive epidemics; besides, in many advanced cases they are powerless, and it is disheartening to toil in vain. Cramps often come on long before death, and they are often absent entirely in the worst cases.

Extreme depression with feeble action of the heart shows defective nervous energy. Some of the symptoms may be removed without the fatal course of the disease being materially delayed. The pulse which was imperceptible at the wrist may be restored, and a florid colour return to the livid countenance, and pleasurous to the shrivelled fingers, by the transfusion into the veins of a saline fluid. But the voice remains broken, the secretions of the liver and kidneys are not restored, and death ensues in a few hours. A similar temporary re-action sometimes follows sub-cutaneous injection of quassia and chlorate of potash, and the use of the *cold douche*. There are several advocates of the sub-cutaneous exhibition of opium, chloroform, &c., as these remedies cannot be retained on the stomach. There is danger of the ointment being followed by sloughing sores, should re-action take place. It is sad to desert so hopeful a line of treatment; but the most ardent advocates at last lose heart from the transitory influence of these measures.

The *cold livid skin* arises from the suspension of the natural vital combustion of the carbon in the lungs. *Artificial heat* gives relief to the local pains, stimulates the heart, and assists re-action. It is a powerful auxiliary. Although it does not remove the impurities from the blood, it stimulates the voluntary nervous system, promotes the circulation on the surface of the body, and relieves the internal organs. It is universally recommended in the reports. It is applied by hot bricks or bottles, or by means of hot air passed under the blankets. Hot baths are also recommended by some, but they are objectionable in consequence of the fatigue incurred in using them. The general application of heat does not imply that the local application of cold would be injurious. Experience proves that it is most agreeable and beneficial.

Powerful remedies are recommended which are applicable to similar symptoms in other diseases; but in the collapse of cholera they are powerless, though given in quantities that would prove injurious in health. Whilst they are inert they may be accumulated in the system to a fatal extent, as they resume their ordinary power on re-action.

Opium is universally and justly condemned in this stage, as having little power, and as leading to coma and the suppression of the secretions of the liver and kidneys, on re-action taking place.

Alcohol, in the various forms of brandy, wines, or beer, is the ordinary stimulant for exhaustion or depression. Many consider it to be essential, and some think it useful in proportion to the quantity given. Many think it necessary in small, but dangerous in large quantities. Others again of great experience doubt its aiding re-action, and think it may even prevent its coming on; and consider that when re-action does take place, where stimulants have been freely used, it is generally followed by dangerous sequelæ, such as fever and delirium. Any remedies likely to induce this state, more especially if they have no decided influence in removing collapse, should be avoided. In small quantities, combined with soups or arrowroot, they appear useful; but in large quantities they materially diminish the hope of recovery at the critical moment of re-action, when life is flickering, and when the wavering balance may be turned by influences which may be unconsidered or overlooked in this anomalous disease.

Brandy in large quantities aggravates the vomiting; yet it is sometimes recklessly continued even though the patient complains of its doing no good. A very small quantity in effervescing draughts is often given with relief, and is not likely to be injurious as it is soon vomited, but it should not be given if retained.

Champagne, when iced, is often given with relief to the thirst and vomiting, and sometimes it is retained when other medicines are rejected. This is a very agreeable form, but iced soda water or effervescing draughts are safer, less expensive, and not less efficacious.

The use of *stimulants* has much increased of late years, and so has the rate of mortality. In former years life was considered safe when re-action appeared; but now a large proportion sink after re-action. This is most marked amongst the European troops. The great expenditure of spirits and wines, and the high rate of mortality during the epidemic of 1867, is shown in table No. V. The quantity issued in excess of the maximum allowance may be fairly set down as expended on the cholera cases. Thus were (including men, women and children) 537 cases, and the expenditure above the maximum was 1,954 bottles. This would give an average expenditure of three and a half bottles to each case; but the expenditure varied in practice from no excess, to seven and a half bottles. The mortality in the latter instance amounted to 92·913 per cent. out of 127 cases. In this instance, the disease was very intense; but there was no advantage gained by the excessive use of spirits. This practice is condemned by the most experienced medical authorities. Though it be objectionable to interfere with the private judgment of executive officers, yet this excessive use of stimulants should be controlled by the administrative authorities.

Chloroform is one of the most prominent of the remedies recommended as valuable in collapse. It is sometimes given in effervescing draughts, or in combination with opium in the form of chlorodyne, or as a local application externally; but the best form appears to be by inhalation. It relieves the cramps and vomiting for a time, and in some cases appears to induce re-action with a return of pulse and colour, but without the appearance of bile or urine. These cases are often followed by excessive re-action, and fever with fatal determination to the head. It has been recommended to combine other remedies with the chloroform used for inhalation, but the vehicle is dangerous.

Sulphuric acid has been extensively used, and it is strongly recommended by some, as being very agreeable to take, and, when combined with opium, useful in restraining the vomiting and purging. Those cases in which it is used to the exclusion of spirits show a more favourable return than when the latter are freely used. A combination with alcohol in Hallier's mixture, and with aromatic spices has been used extensively in the Bombay presidency, without apparent bad effects. It sometimes aggravates the burning pain in the stomach; but it is generally a cooling and innocent remedy, without any special influence on the poison of cholera.

Castor oil, or medicines to increase the action of the bowels, are strongly recommended by some, on the theory of *eliminating* the poison through the bowels; but the use of purgatives is acknowledged by all of experience in India to be most dangerous during the prevalence of cholera. The ordinary laxatives are combined with carminatives or opiates, otherwise they are often followed by *congee* stools and collapse. The bowels form one channel for elimination, but the purging is most exhausting and dangerous, as it is apt to lead to collapse, when the system is little under our control. A prudent man will avoid such danger, though it does not follow that benefit would arise from shutting up the evacuation by plugging the rectum, as has been recommended. In many instances, irritating matter, such as indigested food, must be removed from the stomach and bowels. Mustard appears to be the safest emetic, and castor oil or rhubarb the safest laxative; but these must be cautiously used, and the action of the bowels checked when the irritating matter has been evacuated.

Bleeding was an old remedy, and it is still occasionally tried amongst desperate remedies, but not with results sufficiently satisfactory to encourage persistence in its use. It is generally very severely condemned.

Calomel.—This old idol of the Indian doctors has still a few advocates. In scruple doses it is said to be a sedative, and in small doses, frequently repeated, to promote the action of the liver and kidneys. The action of calomel in this stage is not more active than that of diffusible stimuli, which are inert. After re-action, it is not generally required, and it is injurious if mercurial action supervene. It is safer than violent remedies in the hands of those who think strong medicines required, but less powerful to alleviate distressing symptoms than other and safer remedies, and it is generally inert.

Belladonna has a few zealous advocates, but it has not been found useful by many who have tried it. It is not recommended.

Acetate of lead combined with opium or dissolved with excess of acetic acid is much relied on by some, and it is useful in many kinds of diarrhœa in diminishing the frequency of the evacuations. It has occasionally a similar effect in cholera; but that this is beneficial is questionable when the poison is passing off painlessly, and while the evacuations are not very profuse.

Carbolic acid is generally considered as worthy of trial. It is doubtless a powerful antiseptic and restrainer of fermentation or the development of the yeast fungi; but it has not been proved valuable in arresting the progress of the cholera germ in its earlier stages, and it is questionable if this germ be a fungus subject to similar laws of vitality. The same remark applies to the sulphites, sulphur, carbon, chlorine, and many other remedies that have been recommended on theoretical grounds. They have been tried, and they do not stop the disease.

Quinine is one of the most valuable remedies, especially during the rainy season in India. Not that it is supposed to have any specific action on the cholera poison; but it is employed as a prophylactic, or general tonic, in strengthening the action of the enfeebled organs, and warding off diseases which would render the body more open to the action of the cholera poison. It counteracts the influence of the miasma which prevails at that season in all tropical climates, and predisposes to the attack. It should be used in small doses of about two grains daily, alternated or combined with chiretta or some other bitter tonic. It should be given three times a day during the stage of *malaise*. In collapse, it is most beneficial when given two or three hours before the period of exacerbation, dissolved with 5 drops of sulphuric acid in the small quantities of cold water given to allay the thirst. The hour of exacerbation, as a general rule, is about three o'clock; but a crisis twelve hours after the attack should be guarded against by precautionary doses of quinine. It has no apparent action and is powerless in many cases; but when re-action follows this mode of treatment it is mild, and the restoration of the secretions occurs early. In my experience, it has favourably turned the tide in many so-called critical cases. Some of the surgeons combine strychnine with the quinine, and some give the strychnine alone, with much confidence, and apparently with some advantage. But care must be taken that this most potent medicine does not accumulate in the stomach.

Quassia and chlorate of potash have been lauded as inducing re-action when employed by subcutaneous transfusion, and chlorate of potash has been often used internally, but permanent re-action has not followed these remedies to encourage their being generally used.

Diffusible stimulants are much used, and occasionally with some benefit; such as ammonia, camphor, peppermint, cajuputi oil, &c.

Cold affusion or cold douche employed during this stage is highly praised by some, as restoring the action of the heart, which, they say, may be kept up by brandy.

The great necessity for maintaining a recumbent position, and the danger from fatigue or exhaustion, must be borne in mind in the use of all remedies. I have met with several cases, and many more have been reported, in which simply getting up to stool, or rising in the bed, has been followed by fainting from which the patient never rallied. It is probable that the extensive coagula formed in the heart in many fatal cases may have formed during these fainting fits. It is possible that such coagula are occasionally the cause of subsequent secondary symptoms.

To support the strength during collapse is of the greatest importance. Little reliance can be placed on the assimilation of food through *digestion*, as this process is then absent, as well as the ordinary secretions of the ganglionic system. Still it is important that the watery parts of the blood, which are expended in the profuse perspiration and congee stools, should be replenished. The cold acid watery extract of meat recommended by Liebig appears to be more efficacious than any other form, particularly in cases of protracted collapse. Many apparently hopeless cases have rallied favourably under its use. Liquid food in the shape of arrowroot or soups well spiced and salted are most generally recommended. In these cases absorption without previous digestion takes place. Small quantities of brandy or wine are often added with apparent advantage; but in the cases which rally without this addition, convalescence is more satisfactory. Some speak highly of milk, and some native baids have great faith in "ghee" (melted butter) or sweet oil, which they give to the extent of six or eight pounds. Solid food should not be given. It is not digested, and if retained, it decomposes and does mischief.

Little suspecting that the means employed extinguishes the last hope of the patient's recovery, it has been in these protracted and apparently hopeless cases, that the fatal practice of increasing the quantity of brandy and wine, and the use of violent remedies, has been resorted to, in the anxious desire of rescuing a hopeless case by desperate means.

Treatment in the Fourth Stage :—Re-action.

Re-action is a natural stage in the course of the disease. The restlessness subsides, the burning thirst disappears, the pulse with the warmth returns, the congee evacuations subside and become coloured, bile appears in the stools, the urine flows, and sleep ensues, and nothing but debility remains, which rapidly disappears.

The functions of the involuntary system of nerves return, in manner similar to those of the voluntary system after insensibility induced by suffocation from drowning, or fire damp, or from intoxication from alcohol, or from breathing chloroform. Where the suspension of action is short, there are no sequelæ; but where the suspension has been prolonged it is followed by fever of a typhoid type. This is frequently complicated in cholera by local derangements caused by the action of the poison, or the remedies employed; or by the partial retention of the poison in the system. The re-action which follows copious *congee* evacuations is generally free from dangerous sequelæ. As the poison is contained in these discharges, their suppression, before it is completely eliminated, will leave a residuum which will continue to act injuriously. But the *congee* discharges are most exhausting, and life may succumb before the poison can be removed by them; therefore, they must, if possible be restrained, even at the risk of entailing future complications. They sometimes suddenly stop from the poison having passed off, without subsequent ill effects; but if this stoppage has followed the use of remedies which have merely paralysed or shut up the channel through which they were passing, a similar favourable recovery cannot be expected, and sequelæ should be anticipated.

The action of the latent remedies may be traced in the symptoms superadded to those found in ordinary re-action. A knowledge of the remedies employed in collapse will facilitate the diagnosis of the cause of those sequelæ which follow re-action. When re-action takes place early and is uncomplicated, no active treatment is required. Rest is essential and sleep necessary, with mild nourishing diet and a little wine, and careful nursing.

When collapse has continued for many hours, on re-action the stools are dark or green, the urine clouded, and the skin hot and dry: with low fever in severe cases. Tonics, especially quinine in the rainy season, are here required, and change of air during convalescence is beneficial.

Irritability of stomach is one of the common sequelæ of severe attacks. It may be the effect of imperfect elimination of the poison, or the result of its action on the stomach, or a consequence of the remedies employed. The diagnosis on this point will indicate the nature of the treatment, either to restore the secretions and eliminate the poison, or to subdue the inflamation. Tonics and anodynes are required in the first case; and ipecacuanha and calomel with anodynes in the second. Counter irritation is valuable. Where there is great irritability of stomach, nourishment is best supplied by means of enemata of soup or arrowroot. I have seen exhausted cases safely supported by this means alone for several days, where the smallest quantity of nourishment was immediately rejected by the stomach.

The diarrhœa is often very difficult to cure. It has sometimes the character of the preliminary diarrhœa, arising probably from the same cause and requiring similar treatment. In other cases it depends on an excessive discharge of vitiated bile, or on irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, caused by the previous presence of the cholera poison having denuded the villous surface of its outer covering or epithelium, or again it may arise from inflammation induced, like the vomiting, by the remedies, and requires similar treatment. The most obstinate form is attended with light coloured, frothy, and copious stools passed with little pain. These cases often arise from disease of the kidneys. It is easy to check the number of stools by astringents or opiates; but this does not cure the disease. In fact, it frequently causes mischief, and is followed by fever or other dangerous complications. Calomel, ipecacuanha, and diuretics are more valuable. They are laxative in their action, and so far follow the line of cure indicated by nature. The appearance of the stools is sometimes improved by the use of turpentine, or the application of blisters. Change of air is generally required to complete the cure. Sea bathing and drinking mineral waters are often useful in restoring health.

Suppression of urine, followed by uræmia, is one of the most dangerous sequelæ. This paralysis of the kidneys may arise from the imperfect elimination of the poison, or from the torpor caused by the action of narcotics or alcohol exhibited in the previous stages. The history of the previous treatment will facilitate the diagnosis. Tonics and diuretics will prove useful in the first case; but in the latter, the prospect of success has been rendered almost hopeless by the previous treatment. The battle between disease and life was lost ere re-action was established. Many of the cases in which alcohol or chloroform are said to have produced relief, or in which the evacuations have been restrained by the use of opium or acetate of lead, are followed by these intractable sequelæ. A lingering hope of success is sometimes rewarded by a favourable result from the cautious use of blisters, or from dry cupping to the loins; or from the employment of calomel, chlorate or nitrate of potash, nitric æther, digitalis, and diluents, aided by nature, hope, good spirits, and a strong constitution. There is here full scope for the employment of all the resources of medical science, and though they may be used in vain in some instances, yet the general safety of the sick rests on the intelligence with which they are used. Uræmia is rarely met with in natives, and with them alcohol is not freely used.

Mild nourishing food is necessary. It should be easy of digestion, and given in small quantities, at short intervals, with a little wine.

Careful nursing is of vital importance in severe cases, more especially at the commencement of re-action, when the strength must be husbanded with extreme care; since merely assuming the erect posture, has, in many instances, been followed by instant death.

The employment of convalescents who have recovered from the attack, as attendants on the sick, has been proposed under the idea that one attack affords immunity from subsequent attacks. This is a mistake, as is shown in Table No. VI. It would therefore be wrong to detain convalescents in hospital longer than is absolutely necessary for their recovery.

In India, where efficient native substitutes can be obtained as champooers, the practice of allowing or requiring their comrades to attend on the sick is highly objectionable. These men are, as the rule, changed every six hours. The number attacked within two days of being on duty in the hospital is considerable; and the men sometimes have an exaggerated view of the danger of the duty. It is a needless exposure of the individual, in addition to the danger incurred of carrying the disease into barracks. The practice should be discontinued in all situations where substitutes can be procured. Those in attendance in cholera hospitals should be distinct from the regular hospital servants. There should be a separate convalescent ward, or tent, as it is very depressing for convalescents to see their comrades dying by their side, and removal diminishes the danger of relapse.

Appendix No. II is a mosaic of opinions and facts grouped symmetrically. It is culled from reports of shrewd practical men, which have been collected during the present and a previous investigation at Simla in 1867. The points selected for illustration are those on which practical experience bears strongest, and regarding which there is most obscurity or diversity of opinion in Europe and India. It would have needlessly lengthened the report to have illustrated the other important points on which the opinions expressed in the body of the report are nearly unanimous. These are shown in Table VII, which is an abstract of the replies from upwards of 500 medical officers of the British and Indian medical services, who have had personal experience in treating the disease. The general opinion is nearly unanimous on the sanitary and precautionary measures, and there is a very general concurrence in the indications of treatment, and regarding many of the individual remedies. The divergence increases as old practice and recent theoretical remedies pass through this practical ordeal. Bleeding is repudiated, and faith in calomel gone. Opium is condemned, and so is the excessive use of alcohol. Acetate of lead is regarded with suspicion, and sulphuric acid with little confidence; and the danger from purgatives is acknowledged. There are a few apathetic or hopeless despondents; there are some who lag in the rear and will not be convinced; and a few strongly advocate individual remedies which do not prove successful in other hands. The general impression is, that much good may be done in limiting the ravages

APPARENT DEATH.

VERY lately, the present writer was requested to attend, on a Monday morning, the funeral of a lady sixty-seven years of age, the wife of the mayor of a small French town, who had died in the night between the Thursday and the Friday previous. On the company assembling, the curé informed us that the body would remain where it was for awhile, but that the usual ceremonies (except those at the cemetery) would be proceeded with all the same. We therefore followed him to the church, and had a funeral service without a burial. It transpired that the body was still quite warm, and presented no signs of decomposition.

In the ordinary course of things, this circumstance might not have prevented the interment; but the poor lady herself had requested not to be buried until decomposition should have begun beyond the possibility of mistake; and the family remembered, and regretted, that her brother had been put into the ground, three days after his death while still warm, and with his countenance unchanged. They had occasionally felt uneasy about the matter, fearing that they *might* have been too precipitate in their proceedings. So in this case they resolved to take no irrevocable step without the full assurance of being justified in doing so. The corpse was kept uninterred long after every doubt was set at rest. Certainly we manage *some* things better in England than in France; amongst them being the interval allowed to elapse between death and interment. Still, there are circumstances and cases which, even here, afford matter for serious reflection.

It will easily be supposed that the dangerous briefness of this interval has been urged upon the attention of the French Legislature, and been ably discussed by the French medical press. In 1866, a petition was presented to the Senate from a person named De Cornol, pointing out the danger of hasty interments, and suggesting the measures he thought requisite to avoid terrible consequences. Amongst other things, he prayed that the space of twenty-four hours between the decease and the interment now prescribed by the law should be extended to eight-and-forty hours. A long debate followed, in which Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, took a leading part. He was decidedly of opinion that the petition should *not* be set aside by the "order of the day," but that it should be transmitted to the minister of the interior for further consideration and inquiry. Some of the venerable prelate's remarks produced so great an effect on his auditors as to merit particular mention. He said he had the very best reasons for believing that the victims of hasty interments were more numerous than people supposed. He considered the regulations on this head prescribed by the law as very judicious, but unfortunately they were not always executed as they should be, nor was sufficient importance attached to them. In the village where he was stationed as assistant curate in the first period of his sacerdotal life, he saved two persons from being buried alive. The first was an aged man, who lived twelve hours after the hour fixed for his interment by the municipal officer. The second was a man who was quite restored to life. In both these instances a trance more prolonged than usual was taken for actual death.

The next case in his experience occurred at Bordeaux. A young lady, who bore one of the most distinguished names in the department, had passed through what was believed to be her last agony, and as, apparently, all was over, the father and mother were torn away from the heartrending spectacle. At that moment, as he willed it, the cardinal happened to pass the door of the house, when it occurred to him to call and inquire how the young lady was going on. When he entered the room, the nurse, finding the body breathless, was in the act of covering the face, and indeed there was every appearance that life had departed. Somehow or other, it did not seem so certain to him as to the bystanders. He resolved to try. He raised his voice, called loudly upon the young lady not to give up all hope, said that he was come to cure her, and that he was about to pray by her side. "You do not see me," he said, "but you hear what I am saying." Those singular presentiments were not unfounded. The words of hope reached her ear and effected a marvellous change, or rather called back the life that was departing. The young girl survived, and in 1866 was a wife, the mother of children, and the chief happiness of two most respectable families.

The last instance related by the archbishop is so interesting, and made such a sensation, that it deserves to be given in his own words.

"In the summer of 1826, on a close and sultry day, in a church that was excessively crowded, a young priest who was in the act of preaching was suddenly seized with giddiness in the pulpit. The words he was uttering became indistinct; he soon lost the power of speech, and sank down upon the floor. He was taken out of the church, and carried home. Everybody thought that all was over. Some hours afterwards, the funeral bell was tolled, and the usual preparations were made for the interment. His eyesight was gone; but if, like the young lady I have mentioned, he could see nothing, he could nevertheless hear; and I need not say that what reached his ears was not calculated to reassure him. The doctor came, examined him, and pronounced him dead; and after the usual inquiries as to his age, the place of his birth, &c., gave permission for his interment next morning. The venerable bishop, in whose cathedral the young priest was preaching when he was seized with the fit, came to his bedside to recite the De Profundis. The body was measured, for the coffin. Night came on, and you will easily feel how inexpressible was the anguish of the living being in such a situation. At last, amid the voices murmuring around him, he distinguished that of one whom he had known from infancy. That voice produced a marvellous effect, and excited him to make a superhuman effort. Of what followed I need say no more than that the seemingly dead man stood next day in the pulpit, from which he had been taken for dead. That young priest, gentlemen, is the same man who is now speaking before you, and who, more than forty years after that event, implores those in authority not merely to watch vigilantly over the careful execution of the legal prescriptions with regard to interments, but to enact fresh ones, in order to prevent the recurrence of irreparable misfortunes."

A remarkable pamphlet, Lettre sur La Mort Apparente, Les Consequences Réelles des Inhumations Précipitées et Le Temps Pendant lequel peut persister L'Aptitude à être Rappelé à la Vie,* by the late regretted Dr. Charles Londe, records accidents which are more likely than the preceding to occur in England. Even were the bathing season not at hand, deaths by drowning are always to be apprehended. We therefore cite the following:

On the 13th of July, 1829, about two o'clock in the afternoon, near the Pont des Arts, Paris, a body, which appeared lifeless, was taken out of the river. It was that of a young man, twenty years of age, dark-complexioned, and strongly built. The corpse was discoloured and cold; the face and lips were swollen and tinged with blue; a thick and yellowish froth exuded from the mouth; the eyes were open, fixed, and motionless; the limbs limp and drooping. *No pulsation of the heart nor trace of respiration was perceptible.* The body had remained under water for a considerable time; the search after it, made in Dr. Bourgeois's presence, lasted fully twenty minutes. That gentleman did not hesitate to incur the derision of the lookers-on, by proceeding to attempt the resurrection of what, in their eyes, was a mere lump of clay. Nevertheless, several hours afterwards, the supposed corpse was restored to life, thanks to the obstinate perseverance of the doctor, who although strong and enjoyed robust health, was several times on the point of losing courage, and abandoning the patient in despair.

But what would have happened if Dr. Bourgeois, instead of persistently remaining stooping over the inanimate body, with watchful ear and *attentive ear*, to catch the first rustling of the heart, had left the drowned man after half-an-hour's fruitless endeavour, as often happens? The unfortunate young man would have been laid in the grave, *although capable of restoration to life!* To this case, Dr. Bourgeois, in the Archives de Médecine, adds others, in which individuals who had remained under water as long as six hours were recalled to life by efforts which a weaker conviction than his own would have refrained from making. These facts lead Dr. Londe to the conclusion that, *every day drowned individuals are buried, who, with greater perseverance might be restored to life.*

Nor is suffocation by foul air and mephitical gas, a rare form of death in the United Kingdom. It is possible that suspended animation may now and then have been mistaken for the absolute extinction of life. Dr. Londe gives an instructive case to the purpose. At the extremity of a large grocer's shop, a close narrow corner, or rather hole, was the sleeping-place of the shopman who managed the night sale till the shop was closed, and who opened the shutters at four in the morning. On the 16th of January, 1825, there were loud knocks at the grocer's door. As nobody stirred to open it, the grocer rose himself, grumbling at the shopman's laziness, and proceeding to his sleeping-hole to scold him. He found him motionless in bed, completely deprived of consciousness. Terror-struck by the idea of sudden death, he immediately sent in search of a doctor, who suspected a case of asphyxia by mephitism. His suspicions were confirmed by the sight of a night-lamp, which had gone out although well supplied with oil and wick; and by a portable stove containing the remains of charcoal partly reduced to ashes.

In spite of a severe frost, he immediately had the patient taken into the open air, and kept on a chair in a position as nearly vertical as possible. The limbs of the sufferer hung loose and drooping, the pupils were motionless, with no trace either of breathing or pulsation of the heart or arteries; in short, there were all the signs of death. The most approved modes of restoring animation were persisted in for a long while, without success. At last, about three in the afternoon, that is after *eleven hours'* continued exertion, a slight movement was heard in the region of the heart. A few hours afterwards, the patient opened his eyes, regained consciousness, and was able to converse with the spectators attracted by his resurrection. Dr. Londe drawed the same conclusions as before; namely, that persons suffocated by mephitism, are not unfrequently buried, when they might be saved.

We have had cholera in Great Britain, and may have it again. At such trying times, if ever, hurried interments are not merely excusable, but almost unavoidable. Nevertheless, one of the peculiarities of that fearful disease is to bring on some of the symptoms of death, the prostration, the coldness, and the dull livid hues, long before life has taken its departure. Now, Dr. Londe states, as an acknowledged fact, that patients, pronounced dead of cholera, have been repeatedly seen to move one or more of their limbs after death. While M. Trachez (who had been sent to Poland to study the cholera) was opening a subject in the deadhouse of the Bagatelle Hospital in Warsaw, he saw another body (that of a woman of fifty, who had died in two days, having her eyes still bright, her joints supple, but the whole surface extremely cold), which visibly moved its left foot ten or twelve times in the course of an hour. Afterwards, the right foot participated in the same movement, but very feebly. M. Trachez sent for Mr. Searle, an English surgeon, to direct his attention to the phenomenon. Mr. Searle *had often remarked it.* The woman nevertheless, was left in the dissecting-room and thence taken to the cemetery. Several other medical men stated that they had made similar observations. From which M. Trachez draws the inference: "It is allowable to think that many cholera patients have been buried alive."

Dr. Veyrat, attached to the Bath Establishment, Aix, Savoy, was sent for to La Roche (Department of the Yonne), to visit a cholera patient, Thérèse X., who had lost all the members of her family by the same disease. He found her in a complete state of asphyxia. He opened a vein; not a drop of blood flowed. He applied leeches; they bit, and immediately loosed their hold. He covered the body with stimulant applications, and went to take a little rest, requesting to be called if the patient manifested any signs of life. The night and next day passed without any change. While making preparations for the burial, they noticed a little blood oozing out of the leech-bites. Dr. Veyrat, informed of the circumstances, entered the chamber, just as the nurse was about to wrap the corpse in its windingsheet. Suddenly a rattling noise issued from Thérèse's chest. She opened her eyes, and in a hollow voice said to the nurse: "What are you doing here? I am not dead. Get away with you." She recovered, and felt no other inconvenience than a deafness, which lasted about two months.

Exposure to cold may also induce a suspension of vitality, liable to be mistaken for actual death. This year, the French senate has again received several petitions relative to premature interments. The question is serious in a country where custom (to say nothing of law) rules that burials shall take place within eight-and-forty, seventy-two, or at most ninety-six hours after death. And, considering the length of time that trances, catalepsies, lethargies, and cases of suspended animation have been known occasionally to cotinue, it is scarcely in England less interesting to us, though public feeling, which is only an expression of natural affection, approves, and indeed almost compels, a longer delay. The attention of the French government being once more directed to the subject, there is little doubt that all reasonable grounds for fear will be removed.

The petitioners have requested, as a precaution, that all burials, for the future, should, in the first instance be only provisional. Before filling a grave, a communication is to be made between the coffin and the upper atmosphere, by means of a respiratory tube; and the grave is not to be finally closed until all hope of life is abandoned. These precautions, it will be seen at once however good in theory, are scarcely practicable. Others have demanded the general establishment of mortuary chambers, or dead-houses, like those in Germany. And not only the petitioners, but several senators, seem to consider that measure the full solution of the problem. Article 77 of the Civil Code prescribes a delay of twenty-four hours only; which appears to them to be insufficient. Science, they urge, admits the certainty that death has taken place, only after putrefactive decomposition has set in. Now, a much longer time than twenty-four hours may elapse before that decomposition manifests itself. Deposit, therefore, your dead in a mortuary chapel until full proof that you think you have evidence of your senses, that life is utterly and hopelessly extinct.

In Germany, coffins, with the corpses laid out in them, are placed in a building where a keeper watches day and night. During the forty years that this system has been in force, not a single case of apparent death has been proved to occur. This negative result cannot be cited as conclusive, either for or against the system. In a country where a million of people annually die, an experiment, extending to forty-six thousand corpses, is too partial to be relied on as evidence. Moreover, mortuary chambers exist only in a few great centres of population; and it is especially in small towns and country districts, were medical men are too busy to inspect the dead, that premature interments are to be apprehended.

Out of Germany, as in England and France, there might be a great difficulty in getting the population to accept and make use of mortuary chambers. And even if favourably looked upon in large cities, the rich, as in Germany, would refuse to expose their dead there to the public gaze. In the country and in isolated villages the plan would be impossible to carry out. M. Henri de Parville, while announcing the existence of an infallible test for distinguishing apparent from real death, protests that to wait until a body falls into decomposition, is just as opposed to French habits to hygiene, and to the public health, as mortuary chambers are unacceptable by the public in general. He holds that the legislature has already adopted the wiser and more practical measure. The permission to inter a corpse cannot be granted until the civil officer has gone to see the body of the deceased. When the Article 77 of the Civil Code was under discussion by the Council of State, Fourcroy added: "It shall be specified that the civil officer be assisted by an officer de sante—a medical man of inferior rank to a doctor of medicine—because there are cases in which it is difficult to make certain that death has actually occurred, without a thorough knowledge of its symptoms, and because there are tolerably numerous examples to prove that people *have* been buried alive." In Paris, especially since Baron Haussmann's administration, Article 77 has been strictly fulfilled; but the same exactitude cannot be expected in out-of-the-way nooks and corners of the country, where a doctor cannot always be found at a minute's warning, to declare whether death be real or apparent only. It is clear that the legislature has hit upon the sole indisputable practical solution; the difficulty lies in its rigorous and efficient application.

It has been judiciously remarked that it would be a good plan to spread the knowledge of the sure and certain characteristics which enable us to distinguish every form of lethargy from real death. It cannot be denied that, at the present epoch, the utmost pains are taken to popularise every kind of knowledge. Nevertheless, it makes slow way through the jungles of prejudice and vulgar error. Not long ago, it was over and over again asserted that an infallible mode of ascertaining whether a person were dead or not, was to inflict a burn on the inner sole of the foot. If a blister full of water resulted, the individual was not dead; if the contrary happened, there was no further hope. This error was unhesitatingly accepted as an item of the popular creed.

The Council of Hygiène, applied to by the government, indicated putrefaction and cadaverous rigidity as infallible signs of actual death. In respect to the first, putrefaction, a professional man is not likely to make a mistake; but nothing is more possible than for non-professionals to confound hospital rottenness, gangrene, with true post-mortem putrefaction. M. de Parville declines to admit it as a test adapted for popular application. Moreover, in winter, the time required for putrefaction to manifest itself is extremely uncertain.

The cadaverous rigidity, the stiffness of a corpse, offers an excellent mode of verifying death; but its value and importance are not yet appreciable by everybody, or by the first comer. Cadaverous rigidity occurs only a few hours after death; the limbs, hitherto supple, stiffen; and it requires a certain effort to make them bend. But when once the faculty of bending a joint is forcibly restored—to the arm, for instance—it will not stiffen again, but will retain its suppleness. If the death be real, the rigidity is overcome once for all. But if the death be only apparent, the limbs quickly resume, with a sudden and jerking movement, the contracted position which they previously occupied. The stiffness begins at the top, the head and neck, and descends gradually to the trunk.

These characteristics are very clearly marked; but they must be caught in the fact, and at the moment of their appearance: because, after a time, of variable duration, they disappear. The contraction of the members no longer exists, and the suppleness of the joints returns. Many other symptoms might be added to the above; but they demand still greater clearness of perception, more extended professional knowledge, and more practised habits of observation.

Although the French Government is anxious to enforce throughout the whole Empire, the rules carried out in Paris, it is to be feared that great difficulties lie in the way. The verification of deaths on so enormous a scale, with strict minuteness, is almost impracticable. But even if it were not, many timid persons would say: "Who is to assure us of the correctness of the doctors' observations? Unfortunately, too many terrible examples of their fallibility are on record. The professional man is pressed for time. He pays a passing visit, gives a hurried glance; and a fatal mistake is so easily made!" Public opinion will not be reassured until you can show, every time a death occurs, an irrefutable demonstration that life has departed.

M. de Parville now announces the possibility of this great desideratum. He professes to place in any one's hands, a self-acting apparatus, which would declare, not only whether the death be real, but *would leave in the hands of the experimenter a written proof of the reality of the death.* The scheme is this: It is well known that atrophine—the active principle of belladonna—possesses the property of considerably dilating the pupil of the eye. Infinitesimally small quantities of it, when they want to perform an operation, or to examine the interior of the eye. Now, M. le Docteur Bouchut has shown that atrophine has no action on the pupil when death is real. In a state of lethargy, the pupil, under the influence of a few drops of atrophine, dilates in the course of a few minutes; the dilatation also takes place a few instants after death; but it ceases absolutely in a quarter of an hour, or half an hour at the very longest; consequently, the enlargement of the pupil is a certain sign that death is only apparent.

This promised, imagine a little camera-obscura, scarcely so big as an opera-glass, containing a slip of photographic paper, which is kept unrolling for five-and-twenty or thirty minutes by means of clockwork. This apparatus, placed a short distance in front of the dead person's eye, will depict on the paper the pupil of the eye, which will have been previously moistened with a few drops of atrophine. It is evident that, as the paper slides before the eye of the corpse, if the pupil dilate, its photographic image will be dilated; if, on the contrary, it remains unchanged, the image will retain its original size. An inspection of the paper then enables the experimenter to read upon it whether the death is real or apparent only. This sort of declaration can be handed to the civil officer, who will give a permit to bury, in return.

By this simple method a hasty or careless certificate of death becomes impossible. The instrument applies the test, and counts the minutes. The doctor and the civil officer are relieved from further responsibility. The paper gives evidence that the verification has actually and carefully been made; for, suppose that half an hour is required to produce a test that can be relied on, the length of the strip of paper unrolled, marks the time during which the experiment has been continued. An apparatus of the kind might be placed in the hands of the minister or one of the notables of every parish. Such a system would silence the apprehensions of the most timid. Fears—natural enough—would disappear, and the world would be shocked by no fresh cases of premature burial.

LET him be thanked who makes medicine palatable: he may lengthen men's lives by tempting them to take curatives that otherwise they would throw to the dogs; though that point is doubtful. There is not a more useful physician than Epsom salts, nor yet one more nauseous. Think of its nastiness being turned into sweet savour! According to the statement of a German chemist, if ordinary roasted and ground coffee be boiled up with the salt solution, all disagreeable taste is removed, and the mixture becomes actually pleasant. The proportions may be, by weight, one of coffee to three of salts, to ten of water. Boil, than Epsom salts, nor yet one more nauseous. Think of its nastiness being turned into sweet savour! According to the statement of a German chemist, if ordinary roasted and ground coffee be boiled up with the salt solution, all disagreeable taste is removed, and the mixture becomes actually pleasant. The proportions may be, by weight, one of coffee to three of salts, to ten of water. Boil, strain, bottle and drink *quantum sufficit.* —*Once a Week.*

* Paris, chez J. B. Baillière, Libraire de l'Académie Impériale de Médecine.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

(Once a Week.)

THE manufacture of artificial human eyes is a distinct profession of which Paris, I am told, has the monopoly. The oculariste-enamellers, as they call themselves, of that city have invariably more work on hand than they can accomplish to time, although their number is by no means inconsiderable. First of all, there are ten or twelve principal manufacturers of these clever substitutes for the natural visual organ, and there are between one and two hundred workmen and women in their employ, almost all of whom are well off, or on the way to become so. It is true that English and American enamellers have tried to compete with their Parisian brethren, but never successfully. "You see, sir," said one of the most celebrated Paris oculariste to me lately, "the English have not sufficient taste to exercise this trade. The eyes they try to make for human beings are only fit for stuffed animals."

It must be confessed that Parisian artificial eyes have not only great transparency and a well imitated humidity, but have at times so tender or so lively an expression, that any one might be deceived by them and take them for real. One thing is quite certain, that those who have had the misfortune to lose an eye are very well content with the substitute provided for them, which answers every purpose, except the important one of seeing, for every week there are between four and five hundred enamel eyes made in Paris to order.

The trade resembles all other trades, in so far that there are manufacturers on a large and on a small scale—artists and workmen, skilled manipulators and ignorant ones. These people are packed in two distinct quarters of the city. The important manufacturers, the scientific men, and the artiste of the profession, inhabit the Faubourg St. Honoré and neighbourhood of the Madeleine; the others are lodged in the little streets of the Boulevard du Temple. Ordinarily the former add to their title of ocularist that of oculist, which gives them, of course, a much higher standing in the profession.

These gentlemen are perpetually travelling all over Europe, and transport their manufactories to St. Petersburgh, Vienna, and even Constantinople. The sumptuously furnished salons in which they receive their clients in Paris indicate connections among the wealtheir classes. They select, when practicable, a one-eyed servant, and their first care is to replace the organ of which he is deficient by an enamel eye of their own manufacture. This does not arise from any absurd motive of benevolence, but with a view to business. When a client, a little frightened, but certainly without reason, at the prospect of the operation he is about to undergo, hesitates and interposes some difficulties in the way of confiding his eyelids to the instruments of the operator, the latter rings the bell, and Jean Polypheme makes his appearance.

"What do you think of this fellow?" asks the oculariste of his client. "Study his features, his look, and say frankly what you think."

"He looks well enough," answers the other, labouring usually under some little emotion.

"Well, Jean, reveal your secret to this gentleman."

Whereupon Jean introduces a knittingneedle under his eyelid, removes his eye, and places it in the hand of the astonished spectator as unconcernedly as though it were a mere shirt stud. How is it possible for any one to resist such a demonstration?

These gentlemen charge from forty to fifty francs for an eye.

The manufacturer of the Rue du Temple has an entirely different way of doing business. He is generally a man pretty well informed, simple, polite, a little of an artist, a little of a workman, and a little of a tradesman. He scarcely employs either apprentice or assistant, except when he receives a good order from some naturalist for animals' eyes for his collection.

All day long seated at a table at one end of his workroom he works by the light of a spirit lamp. His eyes are arranged, in either cakes or sticks, the materials used by him in his profession. He takes a little enamel melts it, and by the aid of a blow-pipe blows it until it becomes a small ball at the end of the instrument. This ball is destined to represent the white of the eye. He next takes some more enamel, which is coloured this time, and lets a drop of it fall upon the summit of the *cornea.* Gently heating it at the flame, it spreads out in a round spot, and eventually becomes flat, and resembles the iris. A darker drop of enamel placed in the same manner in the centre of the iris imitates the pupil. The ball is now detached from the blow-pipe, cut to an oval shape, and smoothed at the edges, so that on introducing it beneath the eyelids it may not wound any of the smaller nerves.

These eyes cost no more than from twenty to twenty-five francs, which one can quite comprehend, as there is neither heavy rent to pay, nor the wages of a liveried cyclops.

The manufacture of artificial eyes is both difficult and tedious. It suits alike both men and women, and many of the latter succeed well in it; it is, moreover, one of the best remunerated of art industries. Most of the workpeople are paid by piece-work, that is so much per eye, varying from ten to fifteen francs, and a clever workman will turn out his eye per week. Others receive from the large manufacturers a share of the proceeds arising from the sales of eyes manufactured by them, and have to take back any eyes not approved of by customers. These they put on one side to serve for their stock in trade when they commence business on their own account.

One of these collections furnishes a somewhat curious sight. Reposing upon wadding at the bottom of a drawer, are several score of eyes, ranged side by side, and exhibiting a singular variety of expression. Some are small, others large; some black, others blue, hazel brown, light brown, bluish, and greenish grey; nearly all are brilliant, all have a fixed stare—in fact, looking you through. On one side are laughing children's eyes, next to them the liquid-looking eyes of young girls, the languid eyes of middle aged women, eyes with an amiable or sinister expression, severe official eyes; then come the old men's eyes, slightly filmy; and in a corner are the worn out eyes—eyes that have been already used, and have been returned by the customers as models to make other eyes by. The enamel eye after being exposed to the action of the atmosphere for some months loses alike its colour and its lustre, and becomes opaque-looking; a thick dingy coating of solidified humours spreads over its polished surface, and it has a glassy look, like the eye of a dead person. "Touch them, you will do no harm," says the oculariste to visitors, just as though it was a collection of coins or minerals they were inspecting.

When a workman sets up on his own account he soon gathers a connection round about him. Many of his customers, and these are among the best, hand him on the 1st of January in every year a certain sum, for which he furnishes them with eyes all the year round. He has in his drawers the pattern eyes of these people, who have consequently not to go to him every time to enable him to see precisely the style of eye they are in want of.

The loss of one eye often renders the remaining visual organ remarkably acute. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that a certain fastidiousness prevails among those who have the misfortune to lose an eye as to the exact matching of the artificial and the natural organs, and that they should at times return to the maker eyes they may disapprove of, just as an elegant sends back to Poole a coat which he regards as a misfit. These eyes have to be disposed of at any price, and it is now that the artist disappears, and the tradesman reveals himself. His first thought is naturally of the necessitous classes.

Many individuals, workmen and small tradesmen even, who have lost an eye cannot command the means to pay the regulation price for the enamel substitute that concealls this disagreeable infirmity, and it is to them that the manufacturer first of all addresses himself. Their slender resources render them accommodating as regards shape and colour. What they want is an eye, and a cheap one—brown, blue, black, or hazel, what does it matter? They are quite willing to choose from amongst these waste eyes, rejected by wealthy customers, the best match they can find. It is the cheapness that attracts them. They hesitate a little at first, and linger over different shades of colour, unable to make a selection, but with them an eye is a necessity, two precisely similar eyes a superfluity; and we all know that superfluities are not for poor people.

The oculariste has another resource. A class of customers, poorer than the last, who, unable to buy waste eyes even, are reduced to hire them, by the month and sometimes by the day, doubtless for great occasions. I was shown some of these eyes that were let out on hire, and I must confess they seemed perfectly presentable, although they were not to be compared to the lustrous eyes of the manufacturer's wealthy clients.

There is, however, still another class of customers who are more easy to satisfy than any of the others. These are the defunct, or rather that section of them who enjoy the honour of being embalmed. With the view of mimicking more completely the appearance of life, the operator places under their inert eyelids a couple of glass eyes, which he has selected almost at random from some enameller's collection. The colour of the eyeball is a matter of perfect indifference to him. He knows well enough that not only dead men tell no tales, but make no kind of complaints.

Despite, however, of these various ways of getting rid of them, eyes remain in stock which are neither be sold nor let out, which have passed off upon dead people. These are destined to exportation, and are sent to America, Asia, the Sandwich Islands, everywhere, anywhere, in fact. They appear to be quite good enough for Asiatics and people of colour, who do not care so much for a faithful imitation of nature as for something brilliant. To them an artificial eye is an ornament, like a scarlet handkerchief or a plume.

One of the Emperor Soulique's generals, who was deficient of an eye, determined upon having an artificial one made by a Parisian oculariste. The enameller who received the commission surpassed himself, for he counted upon this order bringing him in numerous others, with possibly some Haytian decoration in addition. As soon as the eye was completed, it was wrapped up carefully in cotton wool, placed in a little box, and sent to its destination. The oculariste waited anxiously for a response, which did not come for nearly six months, when what was his surprise to receive in lieu anticipated cross, his eye back again, accompanied by a letter couched in these abrupt terms: "Our eye is of no use to me. It is yellowish, and recalls the memory of the Spanish flag. I will only wear an eye of the colours of my own country." The oculariste hesitated as to the course he should pursue; then hastened off to the Ministry of Marine, asked permission to see the Haytian flag, and returned home, when he manufactured an eye of the description indicated—a lively mixture of red and green. The ebony general was this time so pleased with our oculariste's workmanship that he refrained from introducing the remarkably brilliant organ under his eyelids, preferring to wear it among other decorations upon his breast.

This profession of oculariste is older than would be imagined. It has its legends, its traditions, and its history. The ancients made artificial eyes, and it was in Egypt, I think, that the manufacture originated. The first eyes were made of good and silver, then copper and ivory were had recourse to. It is related that at a period of general distress two citizens of Latium carried their artificial eyes to the public treasury, in the same way that the French women offered their trinkets as "patriotic gifts" during the first Revolution. It is to be hoped that these eyes were of th precious metals. Artificial eyes were no doubt rarities during the middle ages, but became common enough after the invention of porcelain eyes in the sixteenth century. There were certain drawbacks connected with these in later times. The makers, with a view to business, used to insert their names and addresses in the white sufficiently distinct to be deciphered by any one who stared the wearer well in the face. I have before me an eye of this character, on which I read in blue letters, on a white ground, "W. Jobson, Dublin, Ireland." It was in the eighteenth century that the era of glass eyes commenced. They had the advantage of being light, and consequently less fatiguing to wear, and were full of brilliancy. Nowa-days hardly any but enamel eyes are made—enamel being after all but a species of glass. These last for a year at the most. Some of the best among them look so real that the makers of them conceive quite a passion for their productions, like the sculptor of old, who became enamoured of his marble nymph. They pretend even to surpass nature, and their enthusiasm carries them so far that lately one of the craft, when his principal customer, whose sole natural eye squinted frightfully, reproached him with not being able to make him look straight in front of him, calmly proposed to cure the defect by making him a duplicate artificial eye to replace the living visual organ.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

ON June 28 a large number of gentlemen closely identified with the commerce of Liverpool assembled in the Town-hall to hear from Mr. John Bramley-Moore, late chairman of the Liverpool Docks and Harbour Board, an explanation of the progress and present position of the Suez Canal works, as the result of recent personal inspection. Mr. John Campbell presided. Mr. Bramley-Moore said since his return he had had so many applications for information that he thought the best plan was to take this step, submit a plan of the works, and explain the matter as it had presented itself to him. The points of importance that had chiefly struck him were, in the first place, the continuance of a fresh water supply throughout the whole course of the works, for without it neither man nor beast could live. This want was supplied between Suez and Ismailia by the Sweet Water Canal, and between Ismailia and Port Said by two lines of waterpipes made at Glasgow. These two lines of pipes supplied the men with fresh water all along the banks of the canal from Ismailia to Post Said, and if they were smashed with a hammer at any point the whole of those people would not have a gallon of fresh water. It was a matter for serious consideration hereafter how they could prevent such a calamity in times of political difficulty. In the journey from Alexandria Mr. Bramley-Moore mentioned incidentally that at Zagazig he was offered the chance of purchasing for £700 one of the cotton-pressing mills established there by English enterprise during the American war, the machinery and buildings of which had cost £13,000. At Ismailia, which is the centre of the Suez Canal works, he found everything in a perfectly organized and beautiful condition. He had inspected the whole of the works from Ismailia to Port Said. The piers at the latter place were formed by large blocks of pressed sand, thrown together promiscuously; and, from his experience with dock works at Liverpool, he feared the sand would silt through them, and that great expense would, in consequence, have to be constantly incurred in dredging the harbour. One of these piers is nearly 1½ mile long. The width of the canal, 100 metres, had not yet been carried out the whole distance between Port Said and Ismailia. In some places the width was not more than 60 metres, and it would be a difficult matter for vessels meeting to pass. In fact they could not do so, unless sidings or embayments are made at intervals. It was narrowest at Kantara (about one-third between Ismailia and Port Said). He returned to Ismailia in a steam launch. He thought there was a uniform depth all the way of about 26 feet, except near Kantara, where there was a large sandbank in the middle, which the workmen were then (about three weeks ago) dredging. Continuing the trip from Ismailia towards Suez, he crossed Lake Timsah, and again entered the canal, down which he proceeded to Toussoum, where the water shallowed very much. It was still worse at Serapeum, where three or four dredging machines, if not high and dry, were fast in the sand. This continued for a distance of 12 or 14 miles. Here his party had to leave the boat and take to donkeys, which mode of progress they continued to the Bitter Lakes, a distance of eight or ten miles, so that there were about 20 miles of shallow, which was no doubt partly caused by the water draining off into the Bitter Lakes. If these lakes could be filled it would be a very fine thing, but he thought the process would be a very long one. From the Bitter Lakes to Chalouf they had to take to the railway. At Chalouf, when he visited it, they had still about nine miles of rock to get through, and that had to be cut through the full width and depth of the canal. Seven thousand men were at work, and they could, no doubt, do an immense amount of work, but he did not think it was possible that the canal could be made navigable for ships by November. After what he had seen so recently, it was certainly impossible for a man-of-war ever to have passed through the Suez Canal from Port Said to Suez. He did not wish to throw any doubt on the ultimate success of the great work. There was no doubt time and money would do it, but he believed it was impossible to accomplish it in the time which had been stated; and he calculated that at least four millions of money would be required to complete it. The accumulation of drift sand in the canal was a serious difficulty. At one place within 12 months 40,000 cubic yards of drift sand had accumulated, and at another place, in the same time, 270,000 cubic yards. The dredges would, no doubt, take it up, but there was the fact. Mr. Rae, engineer, stated that he had recently received a letter from M. de Lesseps which stated that the canal had been cut through the rock at Chûlouf the full depth for a distance of six miles. Mr. Bramley-Moore replied that no doubt part of it was cut through, but there still remained some seven or eight miles to do. Mr. C. E. Dixon, of the Great Ship Company, who has also recently returned from an inspection of the works, stated the results of his observations, which agreed generally with the remarks made by Mr. Bramley-Moore. Mr. James Beasley asked if Mr. Bramley-Moore had seen a letter in *The Times* City article from the managing director of the Suez Canal, stating that by November next there would be 26 ft. draught of water from end to end of the canal. Did Mr. Bramley-Moore believe in that? Mr. Bramley-Moore:—"If you ask me, I can only say that it appears to me to be impossible." In some further conversation, Mr. Bramley-Moore said he did not desire to disparage the vast undertaking, but he had thought it his duty to state what he had himself seen to remove erroneous impressions which had been formed. There was no engineering difficulty which time and money would not overcome, but he seemed to think that a great deal of both would be required before the canal is navigable. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bramley-Moore for the information he had given to the meeting.

FEMALE ATTIRE.

THAT female attire should periodically be the theme of public comment will surprise no one who makes the one simple reflection that it is perpetually undergoing change. Unfortunately, it is rarely, if ever, a change for the better, though it would perhaps be impossible to accuse it of changing for the worse; but the very fact of novelty, unaccompanied by improvement, not only affords ample scope for criticism, but re-awakens the slumbering fire of disapproval and satire.

An evening contemporary has just been moved to open its columns to a dissertation and discussion on this subject; and the remarks which have so far been made, though, as will be seen, we cannot altogether agree with them, have been characterized by perfect candour and good taste. There seems to be a near approach to unanimity as to the unartistic, unbecoming, and unserviceable nature of female costume as it at present exists, and as it has existed, under its various but wholly purposeless modifications, for a greater number of years than we care to say. But there is a serious difference of opinion as to what is the cause that induces women to endure constant alterations in dress, all of which alike appear studiously designed to make them uncomfortable, uncomely, and not unoften unwomanly. A lady, who writes with much good sense and spirit, is disposed to think that men are very largely responsible for these vagaries.

There is a certain amount of truth in this view, but it can be allowed to pass only with very considerable qualifications. No doubt, men do not like to see their wives or sisters looking dowdy, and many men are incapable of distinguishing between dowdyism and discretion in the garments of their female relatives. To a husband who has no definite opinion of his own on the subject, and who is just as much a slave to the dicta of modistes as the most foolish of mammas or the most silly of daughters, a wife dressed "behind" the exact time will appear to be dressed badly. Under such circumstances the expression of a wish upon his part that she should discard the latest style but one for the latest of all is enough to determine her to do so, even if she had not in her own heart already anticipated his desires. Moreover, there can be no question that, provided women are not otherwise unpleasing, the more outrageously they bedeck themselves the greater is the amount of male attention that they attract. What is the precise nature of the homage paid or intended we had perhaps better not inquire too curiously; but women may be pardoned if, either as its object or as mere spectators, they mistake it for genuine admiration. And whatever secures admiration will be adopted and employed by that part of creation whose mission it very largely is to please. So it is, and so it ought to be; and to that extent we are willing to hold men accountable for what all of them agree in deploring. But we think a most material point is here overlooked.

That point is, who are the chief persons that women have in their eye when they chose their dresses, decide as to their make, and finally put them on? Are they men, or are they women? We are strongly of opinion that they are the latter. A woman knows well enough that she can please any man or any number of men she wishes to please, as long as she holds her own against those who are her competitors in that agreeable struggle. If they all make guys of themselves, she can well afford to be the same, if she manifestly she places herself at no disadvantage by so doing, and she cannot feel any certainty that if she abstains from imitating them she will not be giving them odds. Considering that women wear earrings, no supposition is too monstrous to make as to what they might possibly do. Suppose, then, that a number of fashionable women shaved off all their hair or their eyebrows, or suspended a golden weight to their chins, there are hundreds of fairly sensible creatures who would feel that they were not giving themselves a fair chance if they did not obey the innovation. Seeing other women do it, not only without losing their admirers, but actually acquiring additional notice by the novel custom, and perceiving that these women thought and carried themselves as superior to all women who had not adopted it, they would, as Pope says we do to Vice, first condemn, then pity, then embrace it. In fact, this is the plain history of nearly every fashion in dress that get itself generally accepted; and, as a rule, men can do little or nothing to prevent it. Women think highly of men's taste in dress when it agrees with their own; when it does not, they smile and say, "Oh, do you think so?" And even where they have a shrewd suspicion that adverse criticism is more or less just, either they feel that they cannot afford to own as much, or that they are perfectly justified in acknowledging its soundness and neglecting its intimations. What can one woman here and there do against the whole world? Probably, again, as we have already hinted the costume just introduced is not a bit uglier or more unbecoming than the one she is wearing; and not at once to discard the one for the other is to confess either that she cannot afford the change, or that she has not influence enough over her husband to persuade him to let her make it. For at bottom it is with most women a question of power, and the ostensible proofs of the possession of it; and to go on wearing a hideous style of dress when another hideous style has superseded it is, an open confession of poverty or of a lack of governing domestic capacity in a department in which women are naturally supposed to rule. We are aware there are exceptions to the state of things we are describing. When a woman loves a man over and above all earthly things, and that man happens likewise to be both a man of considerable character and of some taste in dress, between them they contrive so to mingle a certain deference to the modes of the day, when these happen not to be grossly objectionable, with what is appropriate to the person chiefly concerned, and not too oppressive to the purse of her partner. Where a man does really take an interest in woman's dress he generally errs a trifle on the side of sobriety; but this is a fault that is easily corrected by her; and whenever the world perceives that